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JUNGLE KING—HIS MAJESTY

The all-seeing gaze of the veldt ranges over new, but less hostile terrain as STRAW, the African lion, spends his day in magnificent solitude and deceptively placid meditation at the London Zoo.

—SEE PAGE 24

Hyderabad Puts On New Face

• SEE PAGE 4 •

Freak Jobs Keep Them

BY F. TUOHY

OUT-of-the ordinary jobs and occupations, ways of "getting by," are on the increase in Europe as the times wax odder and odder under stresses never before dreamt of.

At first sight, the principal reason is that more men and women than ever before do spare-time jobs—because they have more time on their hands and an urgent need for more money, especially if it is tax-free. This phenomenon is apparent in latitude as widely separated as Copenhagen and Madrid. In the former, seven out of every ten students work their own passage; in the latter, nearly every worker has two jobs, whether he be white-collar or manual, writes the author in Britannia and Eve, London.

Much the same tendency is to be observed in Britain. City clerks operate Tote-machines at evening sports-meetings, schoolmasters supplement matters as barmen, artisans do gardening for the neighbours. Night-porter is a spare-time job worth having; while there is, of course, baby-sitting, called in its non-commercial form, "child minding." Many mothers prefer male sitters-in, men having more patience and ingenuity in keeping children amused.

Yet most of these jobs are not queer in themselves; the queerness lies in the identities of those who take them up as second or third strings. There are routine occupations ordered by staid concerns, which qualify intrincically as "queer occupations" far ahead of professors acting as night watchmen and plumbers serving at "the local."

One such is the inspection which takes place under the heart of the 11,000-ft Alpine peak covering the St. Gotthard Tunnel. Every day the tunnel is inspected by two men, who walk along the tracks from either Airolo or Goschenen. They are also expected to keep the tunnel clean.

But here there's laugh. No two or ten or twenty men could keep ten miles of tunnel clean.

The ones that do that are rats—droves and droves of rats said to look like small Manx cats because they are supposed to have lost their tails on the rails with the passage of one or other of the 200 trains every twenty-four hours.

Now take what the "Crusade for Freedom" is set upon doing. General Clay launched it in Berlin, at the same time presenting a ten-ton Croydon-made bell. The plan involves the smuggling of Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, Hungarians, and Bulgarians out of their countries to broadcast to their propaganda-drugged compatriots; and smuggling in radio sets so that the doped ones may hear.

One wonders if the Crusade for Freedom will adopt two methods used against the Goebbels-drugged Germans in 1938-39. One is the queer job of "walking newspaper." Men and women of infinite courage circulated in Germany telling the truth about what was occurring in the world, to those they thought they could trust.

A second method is the tiny crumpled ball of tissue paper on which experts in minuscule handwriting have managed to cram hundreds of words setting forth the latest facts.

A newspaper of a very different kind is—or was—one until lately published at a town in Alsace. Its editor has been charged with encouraging war hysteria among Europeans in order to make them buy false emigration documents. "A third war is imminent—bring your problems to us," was the burden of the editorials.

Manufacturing war hysteria in order to come by 10s. subscriptions! What a queer and sinister occupation, if true! The police aver that 20,000 people in Austria and Western Germany subscribed in three months.

Transgressors can be responsible for the most original queer

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WEEK-END FUN

"Oh, George, fancy using language like that on the phone. It's surely quite uncalled for!"

"So was the number they gave me!"

* * *

After the service one Sunday morning the vicar was approached by an old lady who expressed appreciation of his sermon. "Why, Vicar," she said, "you can never know what your sermon meant to me. It was just like water to a drowning man."

* * *

"But, darling," said the prospective bride, "if, I marry you, I'll lose my job."

"Can't we keep our marriage a secret," asked her finance.

"But suppose we have a baby?"

"Oh, we'll tell the baby, of course."

* * *

A woman went to spend a week-end with a friend. As she was preparing to retire, the hostess appeared at the door. "If you should want anything that you haven't got," she said, "just ask for it. We can show you how you can do without it."

* * *

A British official got a shock the other day at Salt Lake City, the Mormon headquarters in Utah. Introduced to a little girl, he said to her: "I'm from London; I don't suppose you know where that is."

"Of course I do," retorted the child. "Why, our church has a missionary there."

* * *

"Darling," said the sentimental young man, "wouldn't you like to sail away on a silvery moonbeam—just you and me together—towards those twinkling stars where all is infinite, even love. And we could dwell in eternal bliss far from——" "Oh, I couldn't, Jimmy—not to-morrow," interrupted the girl. "I have an appointment with my hairdresser at four."

* * *

"How sweet of you to back that horse in the 3.30 because it had the same name as mine."

"Yes, dearest, it had the same habits, too It got there late."

* * *

"You are always boasting that you were the model for a famous artist. For what picture?" asked a girl of her friend.

"For Cleopatra and the snake".

"Who was Cleopatra?"

* * *

Bobby was a small fiend in human form, and his father was surprised when his mother suggested that they should buy him in bicycle for a birthday present.

"Do you think it will improve his behaviour?" the father asked.

"No," replied mother, grimly, "but it will spread it over a wider area."

* * *

A film actor, married and divorced five times in three years, came to the registrar with his sixth bride. It was the same registrar who had married the actor on the previous occasions.

After the ceremony the actor reached into his wallet, but the registrar waved the money aside. "Not this time," he said. "This one is on the house!"

* * *

Eskimo Boy: "What would you say if I told you I had travelled a thousand miles on my dog sled to see you?"

Eskimo Girl: "I'd say it was a lot of mush."

Two men in a lighthouse saw a small boat being rowed towards it. When it was about half a mile away it began to sink, so one of the men went out to the rescue.

When the rescued man was in the lighthouse he told the men it was a good job they had saved him because he had come to see them about their income-tax.

* * *

"What's your son doing now—the one who swallowed half a sovereign when he was a youngster?"

"You mean Clarence? He's in a bank."

"Really—do you get any interest on him?"

* * *

Two friends were having a drink. Presently a stranger entered in sombre garb.

"I say, old man," said one, "I believe that's the Bishop of——"

"I'll bet you half a crown you're wrong."

He went up to the soberly-dressed man and asked: "Excuse me, sir, but aren't you the Bishop of———?It would settle an argument if you would tell me."

The stranger growled: "Mind your own so-and-so business?"

The other retreated hastily and returned to his friend. "He won't tell me," he said, sadly, "so now we shall never know."

"Although my sister is a bit of a flirt I know she'll eventually settle down all right."

"Yes. She told me herself that her ambition is to go out with every Tom, Dick and marry."

* * *

A man, recovering from an anaesthetic, became very romantic. His wife turned to the nurse.

"I haven't heard him talk like that since our honeymoon. Where do you buy the stuff?"

* * *

After a race meeting a sad-eyed man approached a bar and asked for a punter of beer.

"A punter?" exclaimed the barman. "That's a new one on me. I know pots and schooners and butchers, and lots of other names, but what is a punter?"

"A big mug!" explained the customer.

* * *

A new system of memory training was being taught in a village school, and the teacher was becoming enthusiastic. "For instance," he said, "supposing you want to remember the name of a poet—Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind's eye a picture of a policeman in flames. See—Bobby Burns."

"Yes, I see," said a bright pupil. "But how is anyone to know it doesn't represent Robert Browning?"

'HORSE TRADING'

Baldy in The Atlantic Constitution

A President's Memory

THE State Elections were approaching. A young candidate for the legislature toured his district, seeking support of his friends. But it was harvest season, and farmers could not take time from their work to listen to speeches.

Determined to be heard, the candidate carried his campaign into the fields. So it was that he was chatting with a farmer one day when the dinner bell sounded. "Come up to the house," the farmer said. "We can talk while we're eating."

"No, thanks", the candidate said. "But let me have your scythe while you're gone; I'll mow' round the field a couple of times".

When the farmer returned, he found three rows neatly mowed. The scythe lay against the gatepost, and the candidate was gone.

Years later, the farmer and his wife attended a White House reception. As they stood in line waiting to meet the President, an attendant approached.

"The President wishes to see you privately" he said. Surprised, the old couple followed him into a small parlor. In a few minutes the President entered, smiled, and greeted them by name. "You remember me after all these years?" the amazed farmer asked.

"Of course," said the President. "Don't you remember that I once mowed your field?"

"I remember, all right", said the farmer. "In fact, there's one thing I've always wanted to ask you about that."

"What is it?" the Chief Executive asked, curious.

"Well, when I got back to the field, I found the scythe," said the farmer. "But what did you do with the whetstone?"

The President frowned, thought a moment, then a smile lighted his face. "I put the whetstone on top of the high gatepost." he said.

Back in Illinois, the farmer hurried to his fields, and there atop the post was the whetstone, exactly where Abraham Lincoln had placed it 25 years before.

— Edna M. Colman

Footloose Wanderer

BY GEORGE MANN

YOU may as well forget the old phrase that speaks of substantial things being as "solid as the ground beneath your feet." We dwell on uneasy, shifting, dry land that is never really still, writes the author 'The Toronto Star Weekly.'

Not only are there earthquakes — some 60,000 occur each year. Earthquakes are merely the suddenly registered jerkings of our supposedly solid earth. The slower, more deliberate meanderings of the apparently stable ground on which we live seldom make the headlines. But they go on just the same. Land rises and sinks; points on the globe move closer together or further apart; islands appear or disappear.

Between 1926 and 1935, Vancouver moved some 19 feet closer to Ottawa. On the other hand, Washington, D.C., and San Diego, California, moved 40 feet away from each other. In 1907, scientists measured the distance between England and Greenland, and figured it had stretched some 35 yards since the first measurements were taken in 1873.

True, some geographers sniffed that this distance was caused by inaccurate measurement in the first place. Others, however, claim it has merely added proof of our wandering earth.

* * *

Measured in centuries instead of seconds, there's a spot of land at Baiae on the Bay of Naples that could double for a department store elevator. A hundred years before the birth of Christ, the Romans built an elaborate structure at Baiae. The columns holding up the roof were 40 feet high. Once built, the structure began to sink. So the Romans installed a higher false floor, built false bases for the columns. Still, the stubborn land continued to sink and drag the building down with it. Before it was through, the waters of the bay swirled some 21 feet up the columns and sea-living shellfish bored homes in the building's walls. Then, as gradually as it sank, the building began to emerge from the waters. By 1741, it was free from water. But 80 years later, the land began to sink again. When last heard of, the temple was again slowly going down into the sea.

More romantic are the villages in the Netherlands at the mouth of the River Scheldt that vanished below the surface of the North Sea overnight in 1530. Some claim that the tolling of the church bells in the submerged villages can be heard on nights when a storm lashes the seas that cover them.

* * *

It's cheerful to remember that land can rise as well as sink. Nine hundred years ago the Scandinavian peninsula began to shed its covering of glacial ice. Since then it has been moving upward at the rate of three feet a century. The east coast of Africa is rising at an even faster clip, some seven feet in 100 years.

But even this area lags behind the Italian island of Palamarola in the Adriatic. Between 1822 and 1892, it shot up some 213 feet—which works out to a fraction better than a yard a year.

Disappearing—and appearing—islands are in a class by themselves where earth movements are concerned. The Pacific and Mediterranean are dotted with islands that put in periodic appearances, are charted, claimed by some nation, then disappear. A tiny island appeared off Sicily early in the 19th century. By 1831 it was four miles around, had potentialities as a naval base. Both King William IV, and the King of Naples laid claim to it. Before a shooting war could begin, the island vanished below the surface of the Mediterranean again.

A few years ago, the governor of Trinidad congratulated himself when a small island appeared in the Caribbean off his domain. Unfortunately, the island lasted just long enough for the British flag to be planted on it and formal possession taken, then it vanished.

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Ministry-Making In Delhi

CORRESPONDENTS INDULGE IN PASTIME

Alternative Ways To Replace Food Subsidies

IN these dog days speeches of Sheikh Mohammed Abdulla of Kashmir and the political summersaults, which make or unmake ministries provide some recreation in New Delhi. The slump has shifted from the commodity markets to news market and in order to relieve the tension newspaper correspondents are indulging in the classic pastime of ministry-making.

This reminds me of a story. A girl was playing her piano. omeone from the audience clapped. The proud mother of the irl, looking round thanked the entleman for appreciating the lay of her daughter. 'No Maame, I was not admiring the lay of your daughter. I was, instead, admiring the piano which ould stand her play," was his eply. In the same way, New elhi does not admire the press orrespondents for their daily oops. It admires, instead, the ewspapers, which could publish he self-contradictory messages.

There is another aspect of his ministry-making by the orrespondents. Some, for instance, are interested in Mr. Satanarayan Sinha and have been oosting up his claims to become Cabinet Minister. Apart from he constitutional impropriety of he Chief Whip becoming a Cabiet Minister, what would he do n the Cabinet, when the House ere not in Session? Furtherore, what business the Chief Vhip has with the Cabinet, unless it were functioning on twoarty system and the whip was eeded to keep the Government najority at the time of voting. Consensus of opinion in Delhi as been opposed to the Chief Whip being supplied even with Cabinet papers.

Gadgil's Latest

Another Correspondent is interested, say in Mr. Gadgil while he third does not like him. In he race for scoop-stakes, one regards Mr. Gadgil as a certainty for a Cabinet post, while the other appoints him to a governorship. So far Mr. Gadgil is concerned, he is an enigma to his friends. He has been daydreaming ever since he was appointed to the Central Executive. He has been a claimant for every portfolio, whenever there was a vacancy in the Cabinet. Some of his friends are confident that the post of the Deputy Prime Minister would be revived for him while the others have marked him for the Home Ministry. Why should he not be satisfied with the Ministry allocated to him, remains a mystery. Mr. Gadgil has a new conception of "joint responsibility." To him, presumably Joint Responsibility means, putting his finger in other Minister's pie. This alone should explain his last week's defence of the withdrawal of food subsidies. For, he is neither the Finance nor the Food Minister, both of whom have a reputation for their ability, intelligence and public speaking. New Delhi, therefore, was wondering whether Mr. Gadgil was qualifying himself for the portfolio of Food and Agriculture.

Protest Move

This brings me to the subject of food subsidies. As could be expected, their abolition has raised the price of foodgrains. The Communists, Socialists and others in Delhi have formed a united front to launch agitation for the restoration of Food Subsidies. There are two aspects of this question, one common to all India and the other confined to Delhi.

The Finance Minister has clearly explained that the continuation of food subsidies would cost one hundred crores, against the total availability of Rs. thirty crores. The Finance Minister has got to have Rs. seventy crores of additional money to continue the food subsidies.

The question, therefore, is whether the advocates of food subsidies are prepared for additional taxation amounting to seventy crores of rupees? If they are, the Finance Minister should be very glad to continue the food subsidies, provided the Communists and Socialists pass necessary resolution agreeing to the additional taxation of seventy crores of rupees.

The Alternative

It may be argued that the Government should reduce its expenditure in order to find money for food subsidies. Such a demand has some justification, because the expenditure on Civic Administration has mounted up from Rs. 10.90 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 55.98 crores in 1952-53, while the Defence Budget has gone up from 46.18 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 197.95 crores in 1952-53. It is also admitted, though in private, that at least 33 per cent of the ministerial staff was in excess of requirements. Firstly, even if 33 per cent of the Civil Expenditure were reduced, it would produce just over eighteen scores of rupees and not Rs. seventy crores. So far as the Defence Expenditure is concerned it can not be reduced, so long as the Indo-Pakistan tension continues. In other words, any reduction in the Administration Expenditure cannot produce enough money to continue the food subsidies. The other alternative would be to cut down the development expenditure. Will the people and the State Governments prefer food subsidies to River Development, Grow-More-Food Schemes and the Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons? The Government of India may willingly accept their advise, if they so desire.

There is another aspect of the problem. All the Labour leaders, Socialists and others had demanded the retention of sixty thousand surplus railwaymen, when the Government of the day wanted to discharge them. There was full-scale agitation in Delhi, when the Government last year was contemplating reduction in its ministerial staff. The Madras Government had abandoned its scheme to dig wells last year, when the Centre had stopped its subsidy. It will be thus seen that the advocates of food subsidy would like to eat their cake and have it.

Delhi advocates of food subsidies plead in the name of middle classes, who, it is complained, are being ruined by the rise in food prices. In New Delhi restaurants have multiplied by 300 per cent in addition to eating houses round every corner and hawkers squatting by the road side. Delhi's cinema houses have similarly multiplied by at least 200 per cent. There are four shows a day, one after lunch at 3-00 p.m. Someone must be supporting these houses of luxury, none of which has gone into liquidation. If Food prices are ruining people, why do they not cut out, out of all-time eatings? And why do they not give up one Cinema show a week? The Communists would like to beat the Government with any stick they could lay their hands upon. But why should the others?

Housing Problem

This brings me to the question of Departmental Imperialism. The Prime Minister, rightly complained of the deplorable housing conditions in Kanpur, Delhi, Kharakpur, Calcutta and Bombay. The Central Labour Ministry promptly produced a scheme, on the basis of which it demanded Rs. twenty crores, spread over two years. The question, however, is whether the Prime Minister had referred only to industrial housing or to housing in general. Speaking of Delhi, one could say that a very large number of non-industrial people live under the most deplorable housing conditions. It was because of unhealthy housing conditions that an Improvement Trust was set up in Delhi. How is it that the Central Labour Ministry has popped up a scheme for industrial housing only? If the problem has to be tackled squarly, it should cover all sections of people and should not discriminate against non-industrial men, women and children. One view here is that the Labour Ministry should be given a contract budget, and if it wants to have industrial housing, it should give up, say employment exchanges.

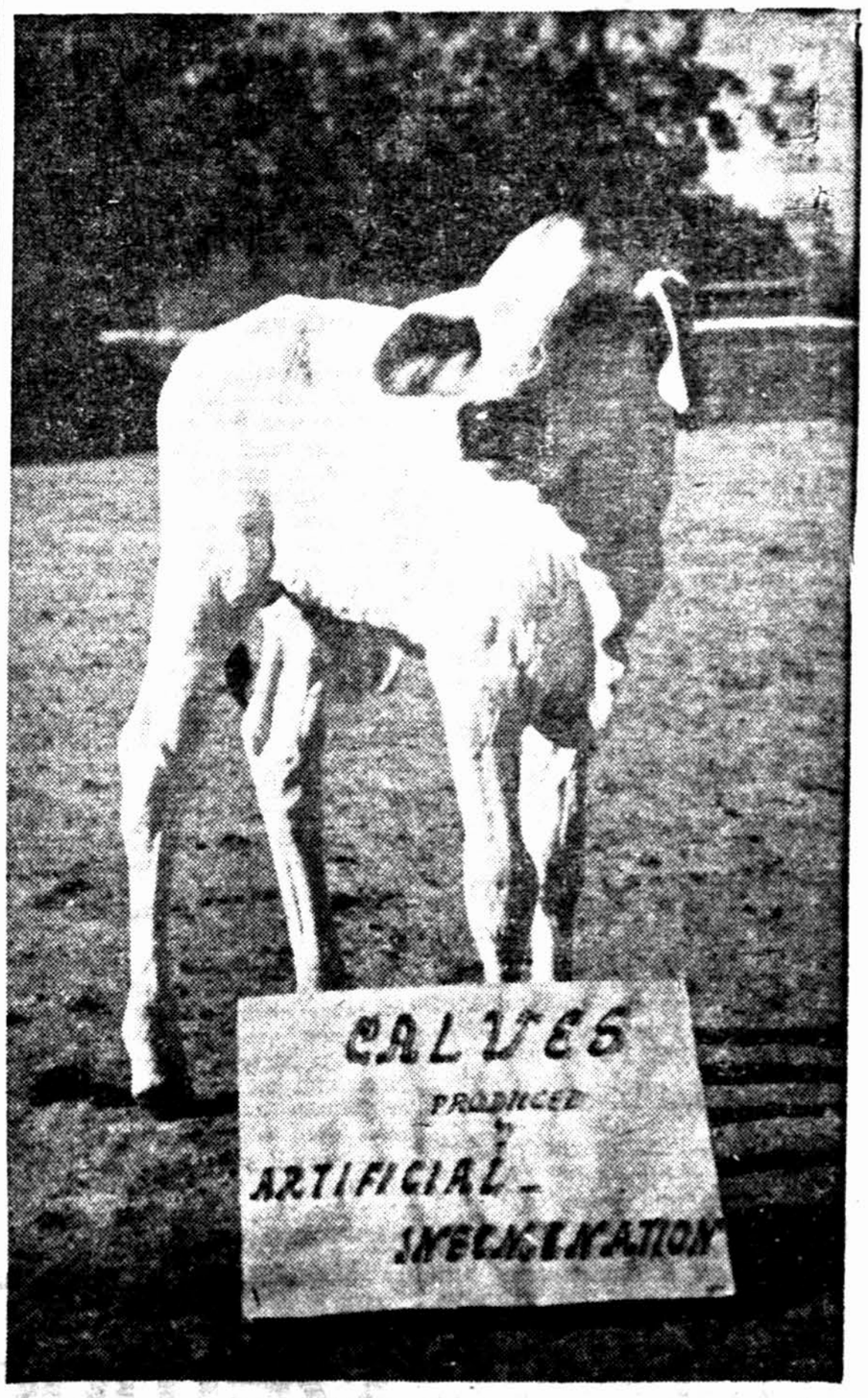
So far as housing is concerned, another view is that the Government should have a separate ministry for it and should not entrust it to the Central Labour Ministry, which has already too much on its hands in the way of implementation of its countless legislative measures.

States' Task

This raises another issue of the Constitutional responsibility of the State Governments. India's Federal Constitution has allocated obligations between the Centre and the Federal Units. Feeding of the people, their health, their education, among other obligations, fall within the States' domain. Are the States properly and suitably discharging the obligations they have accepted under the Constitution? For, most of the present Chief Ministers of the States are a party to the Constitution and have proudly appended their signatures to it. What is happening is this. "Give us money," is the demand if the Centre says to the State Governments that they were not discharging their obligations in respect of Grow-More-Food. Sanitation, Health, Medical Aid and Education. No sooner, the Prime Minister complained of the housing conditions in Kanpur, one Mr Vidyarthi from Utter Pradesh arrived here and demanded a loan of Rs. 75

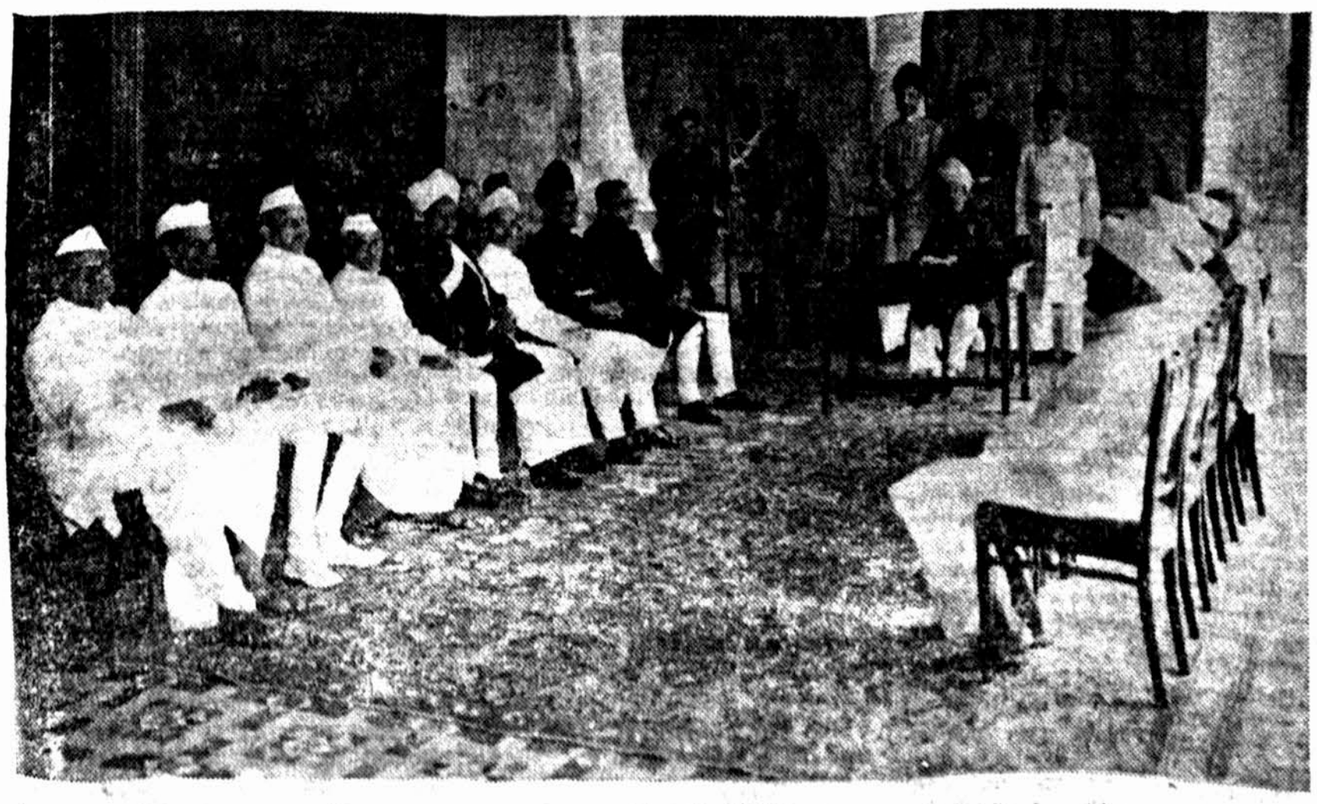
(Continued On Page 11)

TEST-TUBE CALF



Artificial Insemination has entered Animal Husbandry in India.—SEE PAGE 9.

DEMOCRACY'S STRIDE



Four Congress Ministers—right awaiting to be sworn in by the Nizam (centre) on the occasion of the inclusion for the first time in the Cabinet of representatives of the leading political party in Hyderabad.

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

Your Fortune Day By Day

THE following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from April 20 to 26.

ARIES: April 14—May 14

You should hit the bull's-eye at anything you aim. Despite Saturn's malefic influence in the sixth house of health and occupation, you may be able to visualise a better picture of personal attainments. The entry of Venus, into the ascendant next week, is a happy augury of financial benefit and mental advance.

TAURUS: May 15—June 14.

To gain your end swiftly, plunge in partnership affairs. You are on the progressive trend as Uranus, ruling your occupation and money, is amiably aspected by Jupiter, Sun and Mars. However, keep away from speculative risks while Mercury is opposing Saturn and Neptune. Use diligence in legal affairs, if any, that causes financial destruction.

GEMINI: June 15—July 16.

You should hold the trump cards in any game of chance as Venus trines Pluto which influences your finance and occupation. You may also succeed in concrete affairs due to the benefic radiations of Sun, Jupiter, Mars and Uranus. Fortunate week for voyage.

CANCER: July 17—August 16.

You should be in the pink of condition as Jupiter, which rules your health and vocation, revitalises your position from every angle. If your current horoscope is fortunate, an unexpected lift in occupation may synchronise with pecuniary gain. At the same time, beware not to jeopardize your position by strained relations with associates because of Mercury's opposition to Saturn which influences your mind.

LEO: August 17—September 16

From this week you may be relieved to some extent from the fallible throes of Saturn that has worn a malevolent crown of thorns in your solar second house mainly afflicting in respect to money and vocation. Beware, however, of heavy losses beyond expectations in any risky transactions. Outlook on life brightens by degrees from next week.

VIRGO: September 17—October 17

Obey the clarion call of Jupiter, Mars and Uranus while Sun, Venus and Pluto prompt you to push ahead in any solid undertaking. Be prepared for any eventuality for financial betterment Look forward. Coming weeks are favourable in general affairs.

LIBRA: October 18—November 16

Though business and finance show steady progress an undercurrent of insecurity persists due to Saturn's dark shadow on household affairs. However, the benefic progressions of Venus, Jupiter and Sun promise a rosy future. Especially the transit of Venus in your seventh solar house from next week should be extremely gainful.

SCORPIO: November 17—Dec. 15

Saturn retreats pusillanimously as Jupiter and Uranus progress triumphantly. This shows fulfilment of your hopes, in occupation, which hitherto were hanging fire. Look at the brightest side of your future. The entry of Venus in your solar sixth house next week may bring you great luck in financial and occupational spheres.

SAGITTARIUS: Dec. 16—Jan. 13

Excellence abounds in mental sphere of activities. A friend, relation or associate plays the leading role in your personal affairs. From next week you will be under fortunate influence of Venus that stimulates your desires for love and conjugal affairs.

CAPRICORN: Jan. 14—Feb. 12.

Take great care not to spurn a friendly advice which may change your outlook for the better. Inasmuch as heed your associate who may be a willing helper in your cause. Do not let any opportunity slip. You will gain considerably, if you are co-operative even if the going seems a little rough.

AQUARIUS: Feb. 13—March 14

Rare honour is bestowed on you this week while Venus trines Pluto, and Mars trines Uranus. You will be delighted by one more flower being added to your garland of achievements. The progressive trends of Venus, Jupiter, Sun and Uranus serve as stepping stones to futture attainments.

PISCES: March 15—April 13.

Roll up your sleeves when Uranus urges Sun, Jupiter and Mars to push ahead independently in different spheres. The best of luck should be in finance, occupation, and mental affairs. An exceptionally lucky situation arises next week when Venus steps into your second solar house of money. During this interlude, however, your financial barometer shows a marked uptrend.

FATHER OF PLANETARY SYSTEM

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

THE most potent influence in a horoscope is that of the Sun, the cosmic symbol of the central life force.

One's destiny on earth is recorded the very instant he is born. The solar record of his birth is extremely revealing, and more easily decipherable than other dicta pertaining to his entity.

Solar astrology provides an astonishing summary of an individual personality and characteristics. First, one has to determine the position of the Sun in the Zodiac on the day of his birth. The Zodiac is the vast imaginary celestial belt. For the sake of convenience, this celestial circle was divided, many centuries ago, into twelve sections, which are known as the signs of the Zodiac. Each sign comprises thirty degrees. These signs follow a fixed pattern, related to the chronological calendar. Once one is familiar with this relationship, he can associate any birth date with its own sign of the Zodiac.

On The Border Line

The Sun's occupation of these zodiacal signs is constant year after year, inasmuch as the Sun apparently returns to the same celestial zone according to a precise annual schedule. Due to the rotating and orbital motions of the earth, the Sun appears to move through the Zodiac at approximately one degree a day. For that reason an exact ephemeris of the Sun is not required in solar astrology, except in those instances when a birth occurs at the border line.

In astrology the Sun is considered to be the father of the planetary system. It is strong in the signs Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Scorpio, Saggittarius, Capricorn and Pisces. In the signs Taurus, Cancer, Libra and Aquarius it is detrimental. It is most powerful in the sign Aries.

The Sun rules the Cardinal fiery sign Leo which comprises that part of the human body which lies between the chest and stomach. It chiefly governs the digestive system and the part of the body indicated by the sign in which the Sun is posited at birth. The ruler of one's Sun sign denotes the ruling planet.

Radical Chart

In a solar or radical chart when the Sun occupies the "angles" (first, fourth, seventh or twelth house) it exerts the most powerful influence. When in the second, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh houses it is strong. If in the tenth house and in conjunction with the degree of the "meridian" it is extraordinarily powerful. And if in the sixth, eighth or twelfth house it is detrimental. Its effects good or bad chiefly depend on the sign and house positions by Navamash and the aspects with other planets in the horoscope.

Of all the aspects of the Sun with the planets and the cuspal degrees of different houses, the conjunction, opposition (180 deg.), trine (120 deg.), square (90 deg.), sextile (60 deg.), nonile (at distances of 40,80,120 and 160 deg.), sesquiquadrate (135 deg), and parallel (equal degrees of declination north or south) aspects are most potential. Especially when the luminary is in rapt conjunction or in any nonile aspect with a planet it adds extra strength to the particular body. During the latter half of June 1950, the Sun was in a very powerful conjunction with Uranus (which is a thousand times more potential than Saturn) in the sign Gemini and simultaneously in square aspect with the war planet Mars in the sign Virgo. Owing to this double dynamic malefic configuration the Korean war electrified the world. The sign Virgo is attributed to Korea and the middle eastern countries, the sign Gemini influences America and the planet Uranus rules Russia. Besides, Uranus (Herschal) castes double influence over America and Russia due to its occupation of the ascendant (Gemini) in the zodiacal chart of America. Therefore, Korea, Russia and America are naturally involved in this protracted war. In the course of the latter half of March and the first half of April 1952 the Sun (in Pisces) was in dynamic malefic square with Uranus (in Gemini), in opposition to Saturn and Neptune (in Virgo) and in quincunx with Mars (in Libra). These powerful aspects were responsible for indisposition, vacillation, and uncertainty in the affairs of most of us depending on the position of the Sun in individual horoscopes. At the moment, however, the Sun is "exalted" in the sign Aries and forms benefic aspect with Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Neptune in the ensuing weeks. Therefore, the transit of Sun is beneficial in the immediate future.

Democracy Takes A Stride

HYDERABAD PUTS ON A NEW FACE

The 3½ years that have passed since its association with the Union of India have seen Hyderabad move forward from a feudal and petrified condition to a position of honour and importance among the States that now form the Indian Republic.

Making the best use of the local administrative machinery, and with the help of the people, who proffered their co-operation in generous measure, the Government of India has well and truly laid in Hyderabad the foundation of a modern welfare state.

BY BINOD U. RAO

The first and most pressing need of the people when the Indian Government took a hand in Hyderabad in September, 1948, was freedom from fear. The Razakar-propelled Government, to serve its unworthy interests, had engineered and sedulously fostered sectarian passions which found expression in violent unheavals involving the destruction of property, the loss of lives, the dishonouring of women, and the destitution of families.

To evolve order out of this homicidal chaos was the first task to which the new Administration addressed itself. The use of force—as little as possible, as much as necessary—was accompanied by an earnest appeal to the good sense of the people, and it was not long before good relations between the communities were re-established. Confidence returned; freedom from fear, that basic and fundamental pre-requisite for the expression and development of individual or collective personality, had been achieved. It is noteworthy that, ever since, there has been no looking back; the different communities in the State are going forward hand in hand to work out their joint destiny as a significant component of the secular Indian Republic.

First Charge

The resettlement of the tens of thousands of persons who had been displaced from their homes and occupations in the disturbances was one of the first charges on the Government and the public. Neither money nor effort was spared for Operation Resettlement.

In association with leaders of non-official opinion a Rs. 1,00,00,000-scheme was drawn up and administered for the granting of agricultural loans, widow pensions and student scholarships; for the setting-up of cottage industries and reconstruction of houses; for marriage grants, remission of land revenue, and distribution of cloth.

Before many months had passed, the displaced population had for the most part been put back on its feet.

The Government was not content to patch up the gaping holes in the social fabric. It swung into action on all fronts; setting in train a programme of far-reaching reforms that were to transform and transfigure the face of Hyderabad during the following three years.

Land Problem

The heart of the matter was the land—its ownership, its distribution, its exploitation, its possibilities, the many and varied problems that had grown round it over the years and cried out for a solution. An area almost as large as the former State of Baroda formed the Sarf-e-Khas or crown lands of the Nizam. These, the Nizam now made over to the State, realizing, as he himself put it, that "times had changed." This meant not only an addition of Rs. 3,00,00,000 to the State exchequer but the bringing of a tract of 8,000 square miles under modern methods of administration. There were other large private estates owned by noblemen—the jagirs, paigahs and samsthans—and these too were taken over by the Government under an agreed plan of compensation to the owners. Thus both Sarf-e-Khas and jagir territories, constituting between them one-third of the entire State, were amalgamated with the Diwani or Government-administered territory.

The stage was now set for the introduction of much needed fundamental agrarian reforms to rescue the long suffering peasant from his hapless state.

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (the Tenancy Act, for short) that came into effect on June 10, 1950, is as noteworthy and radical an item of land reform as any that a system of government committed to peaceful and orderly progress could dare or wish to conceive of and execute.

It would not be belittling similar efforts in other parts of the country to point out that Hyderabad's Tenancy Act is in some respects ahead of theirs.

The Act has already elevated seven lakhs of virtual serfs into "protected tenants," enabling them to own, for a reasonable price, the lands that they have been cultivating. Thus the tiller's dream to own the soil will have come true. The fixing of maximum holdings is another measure against unequal distribution of land. Meanwhile fallow and waste lands are being distributed to the landless, mostly to members of the Scheduled Castes.

Minimum Wage

While these measures were being taken for improving the lot of the peasant, his brother in the town was not forgotten. Fully appreciating the situation created by the emergence of organized industries and the awakening of a new consciousness among labour, the Administration lost no time in setting up a machinery for the amicable settlement of labour problems, so ushering in a new era of labour understanding.

The recommendations of the Rege Committee led to the fixing of minimum wages for unskilled workers, and the Government also made these applicable to such workers in its own non-factory establishments. A number of measures have been taken for the welfare of workers and these are bound to make labour a willing and enthusiastic participant in the battle of production succes

(Continued on page 21, Col 4)

ASIAN NATIONS MOBILISE

WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND SUPERSTITION

The author, a well-known British journalist, travelled extensively through India Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Burma and Pakistan for a spot study of the winning war against poverty and disease, which the Asian nations are waging with the help of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

In this article he gives a colourful picture of Sarawak, where the message of penicillin is carried to descendents of "the wild men of Borneo" who still take orders from jungle omens and mountain spirits. With the march of civilisation, the jungle is in retreat.

By Ritchie Calder

THERE were plenty of signs in the jungle that we were nearing the Land Dyak village. The pace of our bearers had quickened to a jogtrot. Our escort had slung their rifles and had lent their shoulders to the baggage poles. The single file was snaking through the undergrowths at a speed which dissolved our puppy.

But apart from this homing instinct, there were plenty of other signs—last year's rice fields matting over again with jungle; the rubber trees with fresh wounds dripping white latex into the cups set this morning; and the pagan shrines.

Particularly the pagan shrines. At closer intervals, we found these frail structures, like cane cake-stands on the plates of which were the offerings to appease the evil spirits. They marked the spots where the villagers had encountered bad omens—such as the spider catcher bird flying from left to right across the path or a snake of the wrong colour. Such portents must be exorcised by patient ritual.

JUNGLE HOLDS HUMANITY TO RANSOM

Jungle Omens

Fortunately for us, the jungle omens had been favourable, otherwise our bearers might have downed baggage or turned back until the omens had been countermanded by better ones. Instead they had brought us thus far in good heart.

Presently we emerged from the green, steaming cloisters of the jungle on to a ledge above a gorge through which swirled rapids with the force of a mill-race barring us from the "kempong" or village, still hidden from us on the other side.

The descent to the water's edge was by the simple device of a tall tree, leaning against the ledge and notched with footholds like a hen-ladder. Our sure-footed bearers with their pendulous loads went down it as though it were a marble staircase. And they stood at the bottom and greeted my groping descent with friendly laughter and reflections on my monkey ancestors.

Next came the ordeal by water. Shooting the rapids, with all our equipment was a nerve-wracking experience from which we emerged soaked with water and cold sweat but full of admiration of Dyak watermanship. Handling the long boats, hewn from tree trunks and shaped with adzes and fire, was a feat of nerve and muscle.

Ordeal By Water

The boatman stood in the stern with a long punt-pole. He edged the boat in the mill-race, where it swung like the needle of a speedometer and rocked like a cradle. By the agility of his arms and feet, he edged it past the rocks and steadied it as it tilted.

Look-outs had warned the village, and the Headman and the Elders were there to help us ashore and give us a ceremonial welcome. Then we climbed the bluff by another notched tree and crossed a gully by a Dyak bridge, a single tree-trunk on tresles of bamboo. Then we came to a jungle clearing and the Longhouse of Riam. A Longhouse is just that—a long house which holds an entire village. But a house raised on massive stilts to tree-top level. Along its length runs a verandah and a broad platform of bamboo-slats so that the effects one gets on climbing the hen-ladder is of the deck of a ship with cabins down one side. For the longhouse is divided into "doors" which means family sections separated by partitions. There, however, the concession to privacy ends for there are gaps in the partition and one can walk through the whole length and into the intimacies of the 200 people of Riam.

As we "came aboard," friendly men and smiling women, with lots of gape-eyed, naked children clustered around us. Those were "The Wild Men of Borneo," the "head-hunters" of barely two generations ago; pagans still uninfluenced by the Mohammedanism of 500 years and the Christianity of the past century, and living in fearful intimacy with the Spirit of the jungle-clad mountain which dominates their landscape and their lives.

The Spirit is very jealous of newcomers and before we could be fully accepted into friendship we had to get his approval. And the Dyaks were not at all sure how he would react to all our mysterious contraptions—cameras, flashbulbs and the radio-recorder.

Wild Men Of Borneo

Our equipment had already had to get past ten customs barriers on our way from Europe but this "clearance" went on for hours.

The Palan Gawei ("The Head of the Feast") officiated. He was a lively 93-year-old, a wizened little man, with betel juice dripping from his toothless gums, like gouts of blood. He was wearing a drab, brown Bornean turban and tunic but his fellow-Elders had arrayed themselves in more colourful costume.

They squatted on a mat in front of the Headman's door under a canopy of white muslin and began their chanting intercession, getting up every now and then to throw rice in the direction of the mountain. They rubbed rice into our hair like a shampoo. They smeared our foreheads and our bared chests with saffron. They scattered rice over our equipment.

Then, suddenly, they gathered up a bottle of beer (yes, beer), a glass, handfuls of betel-nut and lime, mixed with red tobacco and leaf-fuls of rice and signed to us to follow.

With the villagers following, we were escorted to the Pangga, the House of the Human Heads, a large circular hut, beyond the longhouse, thatched with banana-leaves and guarded by a totem pole.

Inside, a raised platform ran round the hut and, above this dais, at one point, was a suspended altar with the human heads, relics of ancient headhunting—and of more recent, for one of them was a Japanese head, taken by the guerilla Dyaks in the last war.

I think it was the Japanese head which was chosen to be our messenger. Anyway, the Palan Gawei filled a glass with beer and went through the motions of making the skull drink it. Then a flap in the roof was opened and, in mine, the skull was asked to go off to the Spirit of the Mountain and intercede with the Spirit. The "messenger" (the skull remaing) went off to much singing and the Palan Gawei rice out of the roof as rations for the journey.

Then the old man squatted down and, in a trance-like oblivion to everything else that was going on, played on a thin, four-holed reed. One of the Elders stripped to the waist and, with three bronze-torsoed youths began to beat the "Gedangs". These are drums of long sections of hollow palm-trunks with hide stretched over one end. Others beat gongs, like inverted pans.

WHERE SPIRITS INTERCEDE IN MAN'S WEAL AND WOE

After a long interval, the Palan Gawei announced that the messenger had returned and that the Spirit of the Mountain approved.

Spirits Approve

We were (the Spirit assured them) good spirits who would bring a fine rice-crop and help the sick. The mountain must have been impressed by our credentials from the UN, Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization!)

After that, of course, we could have the run of the place, even to letting off flashbulbs in the House of the Human Heads and making recordings of the ritual music, songs and dancing.

Unfortunately, being Good Spirits was no sinecure. After another Council of the Elders we were incorporated in the ritual and the ceremonies. These went on far into the night, after a day of foot-slogging through the jungle.

They spread a feast for the Spirit of the Mountain under the glare of acetyline lamps. The families brought food and mothers brought out their household treasures (which now included our discarded flashbulbs).

First the Palan Gawei, then the Elders, then the old women and then the maidens, in succession, came and tied little bells round our arms with raffia and bark-string. And we had to reciprocate and tie on "good health" bangles.

Rice Song

Then the older women sat around and keened "The Rice Song" the gist of which was that they had heard that there was much good rice in Java and would the Spirit of the Mountain have a talk with his friend the Spirit of the Wind and see that some of that good rice was blown to Borneo? And then there was a chant for the sick.

The Elders, despite their decrepit years, staged their own dances and as the music became more and frantic, age dropped away from them and with their feathers bobbing and sarongs swirling they writhed and twisted until they collapsed exhausted.

Even more violent was the sword-dance of the younger-men—with fearsome "parangs" curved, razor edged knives. It was a mime of headhunting which became so convincing that we shuddered every time the dancers' heads ducked the swirling blades.

At midnight came the climax. We had been told by Those Who Know that we must not shirk the ritual, lest it give hurt and offence. But this was the moment when I, and my stomach, nearly jibbed.

They had sacrificed a chicken and collected its blood in a bowl.

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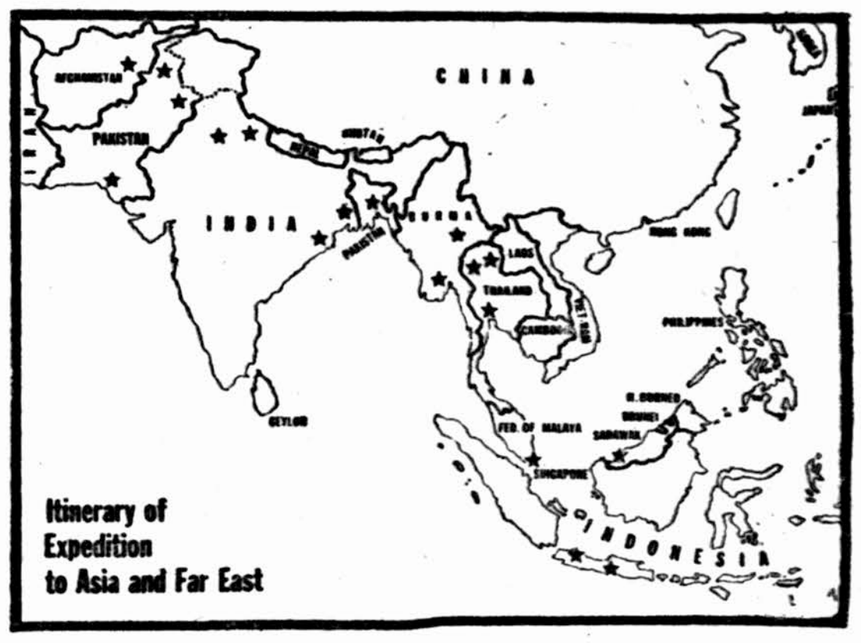
WHERE CRUSADE GOES ON



Itinerary of Expedition to Asia and Far East

A doctor examines a child who has an inflation of the tongue due to malnutrition.

Last Look Round

MAHATMA Gandhi when he was at the Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad once gave permission for ending of the agonies of a calf which was adjudged incurable. The plight of the calf was pitiable and unbearable to observers. All attempts to save its life proved futile. There was, therefore, in keeping with the highest humane sentiments, no alternative but to give permission for its destruction. And this Mahatmaji did with a bold heart.

And there was an avalanche of criticism on this action of his both from his opponents and many of his well-wishers, who belonged to the Jain creed of non-violence and non-killing. But Mahatmaji was adamant. He defended his action. He tried his best to bring the critics to his point of view. The suffering which knows no end, but continues unmitigated and increasing and which is insufferable even for casual observers, deserves to be terminated by humane killing of the animal. And every one will admit that Mahatmaji was right, though doctrinaire Jains may hold otherwise.

But it is a moot point whether if the ailing creature had been a human baby, for instance, instead of a calf, Mahatmaji would have done the same thing as in the case of the calf. Of course, he would never have advised painless killing or euthanasia in case of a baby or for the matter of that of any human being. Firstly, because legally it would not have been right and secondly, between the life of an animal and that of a human being there is a vast difference in our conception. It may be quite the reverse in bovine conception for aught we know.

Deeping's Novel

DEEPING wrote a novel some decades ago. The name of the novel is "Sorrel and Son". The story has much to do with a situation like the one above. The father is a discharged captain of the British Army. He loses his wife and has only a son, a few years old, when the war ended. He finds that the unemployment situation was so acute that he had no alternative but to take up work as porter on a railway station though he was a man with a university education. He has the ambition to give his son full benefit of university education. But to make known to the son or the authorities of the universities that his father was a porter would have acted to the detriment of the growing boy. He, therefore, keeps himself in the background but arranges for the payment of the necessary funds, which he saves with utmost hardship, for the upbringing and the education of the boy. The son turns out to be a brilliant scholar and becomes a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

When he enters the field of practice he turns out to be an outstanding success. Not merely that but once when one of his hands get a sceptic infection, he refuses to get it amputated, though his colleagues fear that it might cause danger to his life. He argues that if his arm is amputated, all his life would be worthless as he would not be able to operate any more. He faces the consequences with a prayerful mind. And his bold stand is vindicated in that he comes through the harrowing trouble, though after a lot of suffering.

Testing Time

IN the meanwhile his father through dint of thrift saves sufficient to take up a small hotel and enters into a trade which is none the better in the scale of values obtaining in those days than the job of a porter. However, later he earns sufficient to become the owner of the hotel and then, as fortune smiles upon him, he becomes the owner of a chain of big hotels. He enters, so to say, the respectable circle of society. But unfortunately he develops cancer, an incurable disease.

Some time at an opportune moment in their lives, the son has been made aware of his real relationship to the owner of the chain of successful hotels. Then his anxiety is to do his utmost for the relief of the pain of his parent, who slaved in order to make him an eminent surgeon. He finds that he is helpless. The only thing he can do to alleviate the suffering caused by the cancer is to give a dose of morphia. The pain goes on increasing and the doses of morphia required to dull the pain also have to be increased.

Then comes the testing time. The sufferings are insupportable even to onlookers, let alone to the incurable patient. The problem is should the son give a larger than usual dose of morphia and end the agonies of his father? All the privations that the father underwent to give that coveted education which brought him to that eminent position stand like a solid wall defying his attempts at a decision. And then it happens that the bold man, who refused to surrender his arm even though there was big risk to his life, takes action. And finally the last act of his towards his loving parent is the ending of the latter's agony in the only way it was humanely possible.

But "Sorrel and Son" is a novel.

In Actual Life

LAST fortnight a certain person was sentenced to six years and two months' imprisonment in Rome for killing his sweetheart who was suffering from an incurable disease. Now that was the law and that is the punishment. We should also remember that there is no death penalty in Italy.

I had occasion about a decade and a half ago to review a book on, among other things, Euthanasia. The advocates of euthanasia want all conceivable controls on the practice of it against any misuse. They would like the incurable person to be certified as such by a board of doctors, possibly in the presence of a magistrate, who is the local representative of the state. The willingness of the volunteering sufferer, if he is conscious, is of course the basis of the whole procedure. But as yet there is no nation in the whole world which has taken kindly to the advocates of Euthanasia

From personal experience I am narrating two incidents which bear on the subject of Euthanasia One was the case of a medical graduate who was a victim of intestinal tuberculosis, which proved fatal. During the last fortnight of his long drawn-out agonies, there was a regular set of his colleagues—all medical graduates—who were witnessing the unbearable sufferings. It was not even once the idea of relieving the patient of his incurable disease was ever given vent to by any one of his colleagues, out of a dozen and over. The patient was never fortunate enough to get euthanasia. He was conscious to the last. He knew he was an incurable case. He had made his will and prepared himself to die some eight days before his actual end, which was natural.

This case was some years before I wrote the review of the book in question.

Another Instance

A RECENT case is that of an old person of about 80 years of age who is dying inch by inch due to want of sustenance. During the course of 24 hours barely four ounces of liquid, either fruit juice, tea or milk or water are taken. Any attempt to force in more causes nausea. So the attendants are helpless, as much as the patient. Once there was some tendency towards pneumonia. One day at dead of night the doctor was called and he gave an injection to relieve the congestion in the lungs, though this was in

(Continued on Page 16.)

The Welfare Scene

THE city recently observed the Cancer Week.

In a busy city like Bombay the year seems to consist of an unending series of celebrations of this week or that Day or a Charity Ball or performance, if it is not collections for a Memorial Fund.

The disparity between the cause and the collection is evident in many cases and some people find it hard to raise funds for really worthy causes. Energetic, pushing and aggressive ladies or gentlemen, if interested, in a cause like Polio or Blind Welfare or Beggars' Relief, collect lakhs of Rupees while Harijan Welfare workers find it hard to collect a sizable sum to expand Harijan Welfare work through "Thakkar Bapa Memorial Fund." With advancing summer months we will be coughing out our mite for Famine Relief Funds.

* *

There seems to be no end to causes, financial appeals and observance of social welfare days. I wonder why it should not be possible for all welfare workers to establish a really useful community chest for the city of Bombay. I am fully aware that I am treading on controversial ground. Most of our voluntary welfare work is centred round ego of many a personality and as such it will be difficult to sit across a table and share the community resources on a fair, just and equitable basis. Community chests have succeeded in the West and some progressive Asian countries like Japan and there is no reason why we should not experiment. Fortunately, Madras has already a Provincial Welfare Fund, which functions as a Community Chest in a restricted sense, though.

* *

TIME THEM

As regards observance of 'weeks' and "days" all social workers must plan and organize these observances in such a manner that they come at regular intervals. Thus, various weeks of various months may be earmarked for public education on specific social problems, i.e. January for Beggar Relief, February for T.B. etc. etc.

* *

There are about a five to seven hundred big and small social welfare institutions 'flourishing' in the city of Bombay. Of these about a hundred have substantial budgets and spheres of activities. Most of these agencies have inadequate office premises and are scattered all over the wide sprawling Greater Bombay. There has been such an amount of talk on co-ordination of welfare activities but unfortunately, very little tangible work has been done in that direction.

* *

Suppose we are able to pool all our resources together and with the help of endowments like the Gandhi Trust, the Tata Trust etc. are able to put up a big building exclusively for housing offices of all important welfare institutions in the town the work of all co-operating agencies can be made more effective and economical besides leading to a better understanding of each others' activities. The mere physical proximity of all agencies will lead to a close co-operation and co-ordination which can not be achieved by adding to the number of already existing paper organisations.

The building may have a number of common committee rooms, a library and a big hall so that it can also be a self-sufficient proposition. No country of the world to our knowledge has experimented with this highly practicable venture and let us show to the world that we can do it by setting up a first class secretariat for for voluntary welfare activities in Bombay.

* *

CONSCIENCE MONEY?

Talking of re-organizing community resources for effective social welfare my attention is drawn to the following three items:

"A well-known Indian firm has donated 7,500 to Journalist T.B. Fund opened at Calcutta.'

"As a result of supplementary feeding more than a million of under-nourished children in Asian countries have made substantial gains."

"Canada will supply a large number of motor vehicles under Colombo Plan."

While nobody can deny the noble gesture of meeting emergency situations by relief measures, short-sighted charity recoils both on the donor and the beneficiary.

The well-known Indian firm deserves our credit and praise for the generous donation but suppose they own a number of newspapers and pay low wages to their employees, resulting in malnutrition, insanitary living, ultimately leading to or precipitating even a single T.B. case, well the gift of Rs. 7,500 in that case is only the conscience money—more to solve the conscience of the donor than out of real sympathy with the sufferer. Suppose this amount instead of being utilized for immediate relief is used for sponsoring some kind of Health Insurance of all journalists, it can lead to better results and encompass a larger number of needy persons without any loss of self-respect.

* *

OUR REAL NEED

Now coming to the UNICEF programme we are happy that daily free milk to school children has added on an average one pound in weight and one inch in height of all the recipients. The main question is, how long the UNICEF can carry out this "milk dole." In Ultimate analysis, however I appreciate their projects to open D.D.T. and Penicillin factories for more than their plans for immediate relief. For so long as the people remain as poor and ignorant, as they are in India, and the milk supply as India, and the milk supply as dirty costly inadequate and adulterated as at present, it is difficult to visualise salvation or feel enthused over the UNICEF milk dole. However, I fully appreciate the humanitarian feelings behind these projects but our society needs not relief but fundamental alterations.

Now coming to the Colombo Plan, I am glad Canada is at least sending motor vehicles and not paper for Government files, D. Os. and drafts or reports of its various Commissions. New Zealand has given us a medical institute and Pakistan gets a cement factory from Canada under the same plan. Why could we not get a plant for manufacture of Automobiles in India, I wonder. All aid or assistance must aim at developing the socio-economic potential of our country rather than minister to an immediate need.

* *

WAY TO BALANCE

In India the male child is always held at a premium and is welcome and in that connection here is a disturbing piece of news for the rich! A eminent physician and gynaecologist of Bombay suggested recently that "rich men got daughters due to rich food and high standard of life. Poor people produce more male children—" This may be why there is a preponderant surplus of female population in the West! I was toying with the idea of preparing a community development scheme where rich men's daughters will marry poor men's sons and the happy balance in society will be restored. But then I must consult the doctor again....

A complicated civilization and ideas of equality bring its own problems in its trail. A recent newspaper report states that experts of the Scandinavian countries want to give both wives and un-married women the right to have "test-tube babies." The Commission thought that in case of unmarried women, the donor should be known and should acknowledge paternity.

* *

ONUS OF DISPROVING

Now without going into the pros and cons of this controversy, it may be stated that Scandinavian countries have evolved a socio-economic co-operative relationship which is today the envy of the world. Yet in terms of personal relationship, (from our standards at least) they have not achieved harmony. The number of cases of unmarried motherhood is so high that special laws had to be passed to protect the children born of unwedded parentage. One of the interesting clauses, I understand, is that if a women accuses a man to be the father of her illegitimate child then THE ONUS OF DISPROVING THAT HE IS NOT THE FATHER IS ON THE PERSON WHO IS SO ACCUSED RATHER THAN ON THE ONE WHO ASSERTS!

Then again, I was told that the incidence of suicide cases is rather high in Sweden. A couple of years ago I was discussing this matter with an international expert in Geneva and expressed my dismay at unhappy Social relationships in that country which I hold in high esteem otherwise as it has a near perfect socio-economic organization so far evolved by human beings. She said that the Swedish feel that they have really a greater freedom of action which is signified by ending ones life when one wishes to and for the women to have the pleasure of "motherhood" without the penance of "wifehood". It is ultimately a question of how you look at things but frankly speaking I don't see any reason why unmarried women should go in for the "test tube" procedure when the paternity will be acknowledged legally if they marry. Why should not they be more natural in their approach, I do not understand.

* *

LITERACY LAURELS

A few weeks I had congratulated Bombay on its progressive literacy figures. West Bengal now claims a lead over Bombay in this matter. Read this one:

"CALCUTTA, April 10: The percentage of literacy in West Bengal is 24.54, according to information collected during the 1951 census, details of which are now available. This is an increase of 13 per cent, over past 20 years."

Well done West Bengal!

* *

Here is the story of a real representative of the people: "CUTTACK— Cuttack's representative in Orissa Assembly, Mr. Biren Mitra, has written to the Secretary of the Orissa Assembly, asking him to remit every month during his membership of the Assembly, his salary of Rs. 150 to the Principal of the Ravenshaw College as his donation to the Students' Social Service Guild.

Mr. Mitra has also decided to donate his travelling allowance to the Seaert School and the daily allowance of ten rupees during the Assembly sessions to the Christ College at Cuttack."

I do hope some of our M.L.A.'s and ministers will follow the noble example of Mr. Biren Mitra.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

EVERYONE LOVES ENGINES

Fascination Of The Railway Parcel Stamps Of Belgium

LAST week we saw that the first railway engines to appear on stamps came from the New World. The United States, with the postal services keeping well ahead of the westward march of her railway systems, nevertheless thought it apt to symbolise the increasing speed and progress of civilisation by picturing engines on her stamps.

But it is Belgium, a much smaller country and one with only a couple of thousand miles of railways that has given the collector a spate of colourful issues depicting almost every aspect of railway life. The first of her hundreds of 'railway' stamps was issued by Belgium in the year 1879, when a series was put on sale with face values ranging from ten cents to a franc.

Compared to their successors, these stamps are singularly unattractive. The designs were engraved by Charles Wiener and were typographed in flat rather insipid colours. The heraldic lion of the Belgians is enclosed in a frame in the centre of the stamp and on either side of the frame there are winged wheels, symbolising rail travel. Although most of the railway stamps of Belgium are to be met with even in juvenile collections, this first set is relatively scarce, the 50c and 80c stamps being priced in mint state at several pounds.

In the following series, issued in 1882, the lion is replaced by the figure of value, and flanking the central frame are two cherubs. In the extreme background there can be seen an engine puffing away. The same design with bilingual inscriptions in French and Flemish, was put out in 1895. Though most of the items in this set are common enough, there are two major errors in the 70c value. In one, the numerals have been omitted, in the other they have been printed on the back of the stamp.

Winged Wheels

The winged wheel itself takes pride of place in the 1902 issue, while the same device, in the form of an overprint, has been applied to the postage stamps of 1912 to convert them to railway parcel post issues. This later provisional issue is very scarce and stiff on the pocket, and there are also several rather dangerous forgeries of some of the items floating around the market.

The winged wheel, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is used on the centime values of the 1916 series; on the higher denominations there is a picture of an engine. Both the present set and the one of 1920 were produced in England by Waterlow's. The designs are substantially the same and they have later been modified and redrawn for the stamps of 1920.

Two further sets, of 1922 and 1923, are more or less symbolic designs, based, with slight variations, on the original stamps of 1879. It is only with the emissions of 1934 that we come to a complete change in style of design. The process used is photogravure, and while smacking a little of poster art, the stamp of 1934 is much more attractive than its predecessors.

Rapid Progress

The tremendous progress in the manufacture of locomotives can be seen in the 1935 issues of Belgium. A modern streamlined diesel engine, power and speed in every line of it, contrasts sharply with the ricketty engine of a century ago which appears on the higher values of the series. This particular set was issued to commemorate the establishment of the Belgian Railway System.

A variation of the old winged wheel appears on the surcharged stamps of 1938 and 1946, while a special group of stamps honouring the International Railway Congress which was held in Brussels in 1939, was issued in that year. The latter stamps feature the badge of the Railway Congress, and range in value from 20c to 10 Frs.

Those who work behind the scenes of the railways appear in the newest series. A platelayer at work, a driver leaning out of the cabin of his engine, a porter carting luggage on the platform and, finally, a fast modern electric train passing an automatic signal are the four designs in this extremely attractive group.

With the exception of the top value of 100 Frs which shows the electric train—a stamp which is very hard to come by—the other values are common enough and obtainable at a fraction of catalogue value in bulk mixtures from the Continent. Last railway stamp from Belgium is a handsome green one in horizontal format showing a level crossing gate, with a panoramic view of the countryside beyond.

Fine Designs

The Belgians, fully aware of the value of philatelic propaganda, have chosen their designs with extreme care. They not only serve as an indication of what use the stamp is to be put to, but give a very good idea of the achievement of Belgian railways. The Congo has not lagged behind the mother country and on her stamps one can see engines chugging merrily away, carrying the mails to the far outposts of the countryside where they may be their only link with the outside world.

Due to the fact that parcel stamps are often heavily obliterated, there has been a stigma of unpopularity attached to them as a group. But Belgian issues are mostly lightly postmarked, and there is no reason why these stamps of Belgium should be any the less collectible than the high values of the British colonies, which are also mainly used on parcels or—which is quite indefensible—have never been through the post at all, except for the purpose of providing an item for the collector's album.

This unpopularity in certain circles is the very thing that has kept the price of most of these parcel stamps at a reasonable level. That more and more thematic collectors are now going in for them augurs well for their future. Among the several dozen countries which have issued stamps with one railway scene or another on its stamps, the attractive issues of Belgium justly manage to hold their own.

(To be Continued)

Transport In The Good Old Days

This fine example of an early coach appears on the new Portuguese series in honour of the National Coach Museum. Engraving, design and choice of colours are all on a very high level.

NEW TONGANS ON ORDER

TONGA has placed an order for a new definitive issue with the London firm of Bradbury Wilkinson's. The penultimate value of ten shillings will bear a portrait of Queen Salote while the 1d, 1½d, 4d, 6d and 8d denominations will show small insets of the queen's head. The stamps will be printed recess on paper water marked with turtles. The subjects and other particulars of the forthcoming set are as follows.

1d brown and black, Royal Palace at Nukualofa.

1½d green and blue, Tongan fisherman throwing net.

2d black and blue-green, A. V. Aoniu and D. V. Hifofua.

3d dark green and blue, Swallows' Cave at Vavau.

3½d red and yellow, Map of Tongatapu.

4d marone and yellow, Vavau Harbour.

5d brown and blue, Nikualofa Post Office.

6d blue and black, Fuamotu Aerodrome.

8d purple and green, Motor Vessel 'Matua' alongside Nikualofa Wharf.

1/- black and pale blue, Map of Tonga.

2/- brown and yellow green, Scene at Lifuka Beach.

5/- deep purple and orange, Mutiny of the 'bounty' at Tofua.

10/- Her Majesty Queen Salote.

£1 blue, red and yellow, Arms of Tonga.

Belgian Series Shows Princes

IT is reported that for the meeting of the Postal Union Congress at Brussels later this year, a series of twelve stamps will be issued. Except that the top value of the set will show King Baudouin, the stamps will bear likeness of former Princes of Thurn and Taxis. The denominations, colours and subjects will be as follows ..

80c. green, Prince Francis (1450-1517)

1.75 Frs. orange, Prince Jean-Baptiste (1476-1541)

2 Frs. grey Prince Leonard (1532-1612)

2.50 Frs. carmine, Prince Lamoral (1567-1624)

3 Frs. green, Prince Leonard Francois (1594-1628)

4 Frs. blue, Prince Lamoral Claude (1621-1676)

5 Frs. Prince Eugene Alexandre (1652-1714)

5.75 Frs. grey-black, Prince Anselm Francois (1681-1739)

8 Frs. black, Alexandre Fernand (1704-1733)

10 Frs. Prince Cardus Anselme (1773-1805)

20 Frs. grey, Charles Alexandre (1770-1827)

50 Frs. King Baudouin.

Proposed Sets Will Not Be Scrapped

An important policy statement has been made in the Crown Agents' Bulletin. The death of King George VI will necessitate changes not only in the designs of the stamps themselves and a re-engraving of all the dies to incorporate portraits of the new Queen, but a change in those water marks which show the Royal Cypher.

The various designs will obviously take quite some time to alter, and the issues will come out gradually, so that the change over gives the printers breathing space. Advance announcements of each individual issue will be made from time to time in the Crown Agents Bulletin.

All those issues which have already been announced as due will be put on sale in the usual manner even though they bear portraits of His late Majesty. These issues will be withdrawn from sale when the new definitives are introduced.

Latest Colonials Should Be Good

SEVERAL stamps of the recent past, or ones still on the way, might be said to belong to an 'interregnum'. They show the head of the late King but are properly issues of the Elizabethan era. While the currency of some of these issues might be fairly long, there are others which should turn out to be very good things indeed both because of numbers printed and short period of sale.

For collectors interested in modern stamps, it should not be overlooked that some collectors might possibly stick to their George VI collections and try to achieve completion where possible, while a host of newer enthusiasts will begin with the issues of the new Queen. Both these groups will demand these the posthumous issues of King George VI and the chances are that several items in this class will have a more than ordinarily rosy future.

Below I give a few of these stamps and series.

AUSTRALIA: The 6½d value, which was issued on February, has come out on the 9th of April in a changed colour—going from brown to green. Since it cannot already have been used in large quantities, and since Australian issues are intensely popular with collectoes 'down under', this particular item may well be one of the scarcest stamps—in terms of rise over face value.

VIRGIN ISLANDS: The recent Virgin Islands series is also one which ought to appreciate, despite the obvious fact that most collectors who require the set will take it immediately mint from Crown Agents releases. Values range from one cent to $4.80, and while certainly not outstanding designs, the stamps are not the eyesores that some modern designs are. Choice of subjects is fairly balanced, best of the lot (artistically) being the lowest value showing the Sombrero Lighthouse.

ST. KITTS is also to have a new decimal set and these stamps will probably be just as popular as the new Virgins.

JAMAICA's 'Boy Scout' stamps are a very poor lot, but despite their inartistic appearance they will probably find a ready market from collectors anxious to complete their Georgians. Why Jamaica has to inflict poor designs on collectors with such amazing consistency is quite a mystery. It almost appears as if there is a conspiracy to saddle Jamaica with the rottenest stamps possible.

BARBADOS: Perhaps the brightest prospects are those of the Barbados 'Stamp Centenary' set which on the way. It is not known definitely whether it will appear, but if it does it will be in tremendous demand from three groups of collectors: thematic enthusiasts who are taking stamps honouring first issues, collectors of Georgians and the ones who are starting with Elizabethan issues. This is not a regular definitive but a special issue and sales should be particularly heavy.

Not to be neglected are the various perforation changes that are cropping up from time to time. British Guiana has been rather erratic for some time past, the printers evidently varying the existing perforation with the compound gauge quite indiscriminately. The 4c appeared some time ago but was quite abundant. The 12c gave many a headache and at one time seemed likely to follow that howling rarity, S. G. 157a of Grenada. But the price of the 12c is now between 30/- and 40/- and—unless a further printing in the compound perf turns up—is likely to stay for some time at that level. The $1 value is the latest to turn up in the compound 13 by 14 perf and indications are that this might well be as scarce as or even more than the 12c. In any case it might be profitable if a careful check is kept on any copies of the dollar one might run across. Very few of this perf are reported to be in the Colony itself and this variation has not been released in London.

KENYA: The recent colour changes and the new denominations of Kenya are coming through to this country fairly regularly at the moment. The British East African territories are pretty large and a very big quantity of stamps is used on commercial mail. But it is for the very reason that many collect Kenya who do not take the smaller colonies that the latest ones from K.U.T. might be pretty hard to come by in a couple of years time.

Most collectors have become a little bored through seeing too many Kenyas all these years, but the colours of the new stamps are a decided improvement on their predecessors. The best of the set ought to be the 25c and the 40c values, which are not merely changes in colour but entirely new dominations.

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HOTEL

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Prize-Winner At Globe Trotter's Ball

BOMBAY, Saturday: Air India International and Messrs. Jeena and Co. have announced that Miss Bepsi S. Talati of the Chemical Engineering Corporation, Bombay, has been awarded the first prize as the winner of the QUIZ at the Globe Trotter's Ball held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on April 9.

MISS TALATI

When informed of her good fortune, Miss Talati said that she was not actually going to attend the funuction, but that her friends had forced her to do so, that she had even lost the tickets, and that winning the prize was not only most unexpected but also very welcome.

Miss Talati who was born in Shanghai and has widely travelled in China, Singapore, Ceylon and India, is now very happy of this opportunity to see Europe and the West.

Miss Talati, who is a very accomplished young lady, speaks Chinese, Gujarati and English, is very fond of indoor games and besides being a member of the Madrigal Singers is at present working as a stenographer in the Chemical Engineering Corporation.

She is now awaiting permission from her parents, who are in Hongkong, before she completes all arrangements with Jeena and Co. to fly on Air India International to Europe.

Pak Permit Office In City To Reopen

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 19.

Pakistan is soon to open its Deputy High Commissioner's office in Bombay in order to reopen its permit office there which has been closed for the last two months.

Such a decision has ultimately been taken on India's insistence that there must be a High Commissioner or a Consulate in any city where a permit office is located.

It will be recalled that the closure of Pakistan's permit office in Bombay has resulted in much hardship to Muslims going from Bombay and southern areas to Pakistan. The Pakistan authorities had ultimately to yield to the popular agitation carried on here and come down from their insistence to have only a permit office without a Consulate in Bombay.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 11, 2008
Muslim: Rajjab 24, 1371
Parsi: Avan 21, 1321
Sunrise: 06-19 a.m.
Sunset: 06-57 p.m.
Hightide: 08-52, 21-20
Lowtide: 02-56, 14-54

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOTELS' FEDERATION: Meeting of hotel-keepers, Kesar Baug, Dongri, 10 a.m.

HOTEL MAZDOOR SABHA: Public meeting at Mastan Talao, Nagapada.

UNITED LODGE THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture "Theosophy builds character," Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

B.P.C.C.: Condolence meeting over death of Mr. B. N. Mahashwari, Matunga Gujarati Club, Kings Circle, Matunga, 8 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Music by Military Band, 4 to 6 p.m.

KINGS CIRCLE: Vocal music from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDEN: Orchestral music from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Relationship between our Life and Intellect." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Thundershowers In East & South

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 19: The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, April 19, 1952:—

Thundershowers have occurred at a few stations in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, east Madhya Pradesh, the south Konkan, the south Deccan (Desh), south Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Travancore-Cochin.

Day temperatures rose appreciably in Gangetic West Bengal and Bihar and continued to be markedly above normal in upper Assam and appreciably above normal in north-west India.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in north-east India outside Orissa, and at a few places in east Madhya Pradesh, south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, west Mysore, south Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. A few dust of thunderstorms are also likely in the Punjab (I) and northwest Uttar Pradesh.

Day temperatures may fall in Assam.

The following is the weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	108	78	0	0	—0.1
BOMBAY	92	78	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	96	78	0.3	2.7	+0.4
Delhi	103	77	0	2.1	+1.4
Madras	93	80	0	0	—0.5
Mahableshwar	84	87	0	0.5	—0.3
Nagpur	105	78	0	0.6	—0.4
Poona	103	74	0	0.1	—0.4
Sholapur	104	78	0	0.1	—0.4
Simla	72	—	0	4.3	+0.8
Surat	95	77	0	0	0

Leave To Appeal To The Supreme Court Refused

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The petition filed by Srikrishandas Murlimal for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court came up for hearing before Chief Justice Chagla and Justice Gajendragadkar, at the Bombay High Court, and was rejected.

Prior to January 1951, Mr. D. B. Futnani and others had submitted to Srikrishandas some proposals for division of the assets of the firm Murlimal Santram and Co. and three limited companies at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Srikrishandas alleged that acceptance by a telegram had resulted in a concluded contract. He therefore, filed a suit against Mr. D. B. Futnani and others for specific performance of the contract.

The suit came before Justice Shah in September 1951 and it was dismissed with costs.

Srikrishandas and others went in appeal to the High Court, which came up for hearing on 15th January 1952. This appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Justice Gajendragadkar and was also dismissed with costs by them.

To appeal against the above orders before the Supreme Court at Delhi, Srikrishandas had applied for leave. Their Lordships held that there was no substantial point of law involved nor was there much in facts. The leave to appeal to Supreme Court therefore was not granted and the application rejected.

Ten-Week Tour Of America

USIS STAFF MEMBERS TO LEAVE BY PLANE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shankar K. Pendse and Miss Naomi Saul of the U.S. Information Service (USIS) here are leaving by plane tomorrow on a 10-week tour of the United States under the U.S. State Department's orientation programme for local employees.

S. K. Pendse.

Pendse has been head of the USIS Marathi editorial section since its inception in June, 1950. He brought to this post 15 years' experience in Marathi journalism, ending with the chief editorship of the "Lokasatta", a Bombay Marathi daily.

He was once vice-president of the Bombay Marathi Journalists' Association. He also has been a political and social worker since 1934, and was secretary of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party for some time.

Miss Saul, who joined the USIS in 1946, has been working as cultural assistant since 1950. During the war she worked with the U.S. Army, and prior to that was secretary to the director-general of All-India Radio, New Delhi.

Miss Saul

While in the United States, in addition to familiarising themselves with the overall operation of the information programme of the U.S. State Department, they will tour several cities, visiting cultural and educational institutions, homes and factories.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 20.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 A Seth, G songs, 08-15 Prabha Atre, v.k. todi, 11-45 B Chaughule, kh.v.d., 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B Mukerji, sitar 13-40 Music of Delius, 17-30 Prabha Atre, kh. marwa tarana, 18-10 B Mukerji, sitar, 18-30 B Chaughule, puria dhanashree, 19-00 A Seth, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, dhun pilu, 19-30 Vazirbai, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 B Chaughule, kh.v.d., 20-45 A Seth, G songs, 22-15 S S Iyer, K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music from concert hall.

VARIATIONS 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 B Mukerjee, sitar, 08-45 Shaila Sirur, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 R Ramnathkar, shudh sarang, 13-00 Shaila Shirur, M songs, 13-30 Vazirbai, H songs, 13-50 N A Daggar, vocal, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 B Manjrekar, k.y. sadana (Khadilkar), 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Shaila Shirur, M songs, 20-30 Urdu talk, 20-45 Letters' replies. H, 21-00 Vazirbai, H songs, 21-30 Week's progs., M, 21-45 Prabha Atre, kh.v. bageshri, 22-15 N A Daggar, vocal

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.—08-15 Savare savathe, 08-30 Hirabai Barodekar, khayal, 09-00 For children, G 18-00 M R Bhatt, bhajan, 18-20 B Shah, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Nayana (Ahm.), 19-00 S Haldankar, hansdhwani, 19-15 B Shah, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Baroda), 20-00 D Dholakiya, G songs, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music, (Ahm.), 21-15 B Shah, geets, 21-30 K L Jadhav, kh.v.d

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m It's a Good Day 7-30 a.m. BBC News 7-45 a.m. Light and Bright 8-00 a.m. Sunday Serenade 8-15 a.m. Voice of Prophecy 8-45 a.m. Sons of Pioneers 9-00 a.m. Radio Ceylon Camera Club. 9-15 a.m. Pen Friends Corner 9-30 a.m. Choice of People 10-30 a.m. Jazz Record Shop 11-00 a.m. Hindi Programmes 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call 5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes 6-30 p.m. Lipton Show (Hindi) 6-45 p.m. Hindi Programmes 7-00 p.m. Singing Americans 7-15 p.m. Ferguson Farming Facts (Ferguson). 7-30 p.m. Waltzes of World 7-55 p.m. Dhodes Record of Day 8-00 p.m. Famour Tenors 8-30 p.m. Melody Tours 9-00 p.m. Relay Voice of America 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy 10-00 p.m. Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25 m.—19-15-19-30 News 19-30 20-30 Gramophone Records as requested by or for listeners.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 BBC Listener competition, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Crazy people.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS ON BBC

Two professors from London University, who are also doctors, have been invited to answer questions on medical science at Sunday's meeting of the "Asian Club" (April 20).

They are Professor George Macdonald and Professor David Smithers.

Augustus John's recently published autobiography "Chiaroscuro" will be reviewed by John Morris on Monday, (April 21,- in "Books and People".

The speakers in "Points of View" on Monday, (April 21,) are Miss Margery Fry, former Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, and Mrs. Gladys Loos, former Principal of the Methodist College in Colombo.

The part that irrigation can play in growing more food cannot be over-emphasised and when the water can be used for hydro-electric power stations as well, the benefit is obviously enormous. "Power and Irrigation" is the title of a talk to be heard in "Science and Life" on Tuesday, April 22

One of the most pleasant annual events in Britain is the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday at Stratford-on-Avon, the small town in the heart of England where he was born on April 23, 1564. "Saturday Review", on April 26, will include an account of this year's ceremonies, with some on-the-spot recordings.

The speaker in "I Speak for Myself" on Saturday, April 26, is John Jarvis, who has been blind from birth and is Assistant Secretary of the National Institute for the Blind.

B.B.C. LISTENER COMPETITION

As announced last week, listeners in India and Pakistan can win a prize by writing to the B.B.C. expressing their views on B.B.C. programmes. Competitors are asked to listen to as many B.B.C. programmes in English as they can between April 20 and May 3. They may choose programmes from either the General Overseas Service or "London Calling Asia", or both, and may listen to London direct, through the B.F.E.B.S. relay, or through any other relay.

Competitors should answer the following two questions: (1) Which programmes did you like most during these two weeks, and why? and (2) Which programmes did you like least, and why? Answers to both questions together should not exceed 700 words.

Listeners are asked to give their name and address, occupation, country of birth, and age (if under 21). Comments on reception are also invited. Letters should be addressed to the B.B.C., Post Box 109, New Delhi. They must be posted before May 20.

There are 15 first prizes, each consisting of a well-known encyclopaedia, and a variety of second and third prizes of books and subscriptions to British journals.

Full details of the competitions will be broadcast every day this week, at 16-45 hours I.S.T. in the General Overseas Service, and also every day in "London Calling Asia".

Interview With Mayor

On April 20 at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview with Shri G. Desai, the newly elected Mayor of Bombay. The interviewer will be Shri H. J. Talyarkhan. The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Taxi-Driver's Air Trip To London

LEAVING BOMBAY TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sajjan Singh Calcutta taxi-driver, who played a role in "The River", the first technicolour film made in India, is leaving here tomorrow for London by air to make a personal appearance at the premier of the film in London on April 24.

The tall, grey-bearded Sikh is accompanying Mr. Kenneth McEldowney, producer of the picture.

Entertainments Duty Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday: Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Entertainments Duty Rules will be received by the Government of Bombay upto May 15, 1952. The draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of April 14, provides that every dutiable ticket issued on payment for admission to an entertainment, should show the date and the show for which it is used.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay 1.

Scarcity In Bijapur District

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 171 villages of Bijapur District, with effect from April 16. Sixty seven of these villages are in Bijapur Taluka, 29 in Indi Taluka, 24 in Badami Taluka, 19 in Mudhol Taluka, 22 in Jamkhandi Taluka and 10 in Bilgi Petha.

Necessary arrangements are being made to provide relief in the affected areas.

Every village with a population of 2,000 and above in Hyderabad State has a post office it is officially learnt.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to a Bombay gynaecologist, rich men beget more daughters and poor men more sons.

What about the middlemen?

★ ★ ★

An Orissa M.L.A. has donated his salary to the students' social guild. Some of the new Madras Ministers have refused the offer of Government cars, while a few have declined to use Government quarters.

It takes one's breath away when one realises that the much coveted popular ministership has become a charity show.

★ ★ ★

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister of Madras, described himself as a broomstick shorn of its embellishments.

Rajaji has perfected the art of calling himself names. Subjectively, it can be called self-effacement, but objectively it is libel pure and simple. He is the gentleman with a duster who is prepared to face a dust storm for a clean sweep.

★ ★ ★

According to the Nobel Prize winner Dr. Hazolev, the moon is not a torn-off fragmant of the earth, but was born independently from the cosmic dust.

But this theory does not explain why the moon became a Satellite long before the advent of the Cominform.

★ ★ ★

Drawing an analogy from Ramayana, Rajaji said that his return to the Madras secretariat was like Rama's "Vana Vas" (exile)

The United Front-Wallas are worried as they see in it a broad hint that he will stay put for fourteen years.

★ ★ ★

Pt. Nehru is not happy over Sheikh Abdullah's latest performance. Dr. Khare and Shyamaprasad Mookherjee protested against his speech as a retreat from accession.

Only Master Tara Singh welcomes, it as he sees in it a hope of Sikhistan, if and when the "Sub-Republic" of Kashmir emerges under the aegis of Indian Republic .

★ ★ ★

Pt. Nehru had a thrill when he drove a locomotive while inaugurating the function of regrouping of railways.

Congress volunteers in Delhi had a thrill when they swept and cleaned the streets and by-lanes under the leadership of their new Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar who personally inaugurated a sanitation campaign.

But the greatest thrill of the week was experienced by our staff photographer while snapping the newly arrived Assamese rhino. The two-ton heavyweight was for all—in bout.

★ ★ ★

Mr. H. Raney, member of the Indian Delegation to Moscow Conference presented to Generalissimo Stalin an Indian doll depicting Manipuri dance.

Mr. Raney's gift was a 'mudra' (symbol) while Stalin's acceptance was pure 'Abhinaya'. Next time when Stalin calls the Indian Ambassador, he might courtesy like the dancing belles of Manipuri.

★ ★ ★

Master Tara Singh declares that Sheikh Abdullah will neither accede to India nor to Pakistan but will join Russia.

This is the Gilgit of Master Tara Singh's series of Philippics.

★ ★ ★

Two Foreign scientists who will study the effect on body and mind of the practice of Hata Yoga arrived in Bombay from Geneva by air.

If they can take it and take to it, their return journey will be by 'levitation'.

★ ★ ★

The staging of Tamil plays by T. K. S. Brothers for a week in the city has been hailed as a great social event. South India has contributed a lot to Bombay art and cultural life. Poet Vallathol first brought a Kathakalai troupe to Bombay and Kathakali came to stay in the city. Balasaraswati was the first Bharata Natya artiste to appear in Bombay, and since then, the Tanjore style of dancing has claimed many votaries in cross-sections of the city's population. Bombay is perhaps the only city where the four schools of classical dance-Kathak, Kathakali, Bharat Natya and Manipuri—thrive jointly complementing and supplementing one another. It is also the only place where Hindustani, Karnataki and Western music are cultivated in authentic accents. Dance art has become an exportable commodity, earning precious foreign currency and disseminating the message of Indian culture abroad. Mr. Krishnan Kutty and the Vajifdar sisters are on the high seas for dance recitals in Europe. Srimati Mrinalini Sarabai who returned from a successful dance tour of South America is joining the Indian cultural mission to China. The art and cultural wealth of the city is so vast and varied that few citizens have a through knowledge of their heritage. Rightly did Morarji Desai observe that Bombay represented the world in miniature. In a larger sense, the city is a republic of art and culture.

★ ★ ★

The T. K. S. Brothers have been in the dramatic field for over three decades and have shared its ups and downs. Not content with merely playing leading roles, they started a training school for coaching actors and actresses and to draw new blood into the field. To rearm the falling stock, they awarded prizes to rising literateurs to write dramas and novels of topical, social interest. Striking a new line from Puranic themes, they have produced a number of social plays inculcating the ideal of patriotism, exposing anti-social pests and calling for a fair deal to the common man. The fact that some of their plays were banned by the British authorities of the old regime is eloquent in itself. In a sense they are holding aloft the flag of drama through foul weather and trying times.

★ ★ ★

The Tamil stage like Marathi, Gujerati and Bengali dramas has a record of unbroken tradition covering nearly a century. The oldest literary masterpieces like Kovalan and Manimekala have scored many "centuries" before the social play came on the scene. Among old stagers were men like Alli Parameswaran who played the leading feminine roles of Karnaki, Madhavi and Kali, following one another in Kovalan. Playing the role of the dancing girl, Madhavi, he was all gaiety and glamour; but the scene shifted to one of sound and fury when he appeared as Kali. During this blood-curdling scene, a pregnant woman in the audience was so badly shaken that she prematurely delivered in the theatre. Since then, a notice board was put that juveniles and pregnant women would not be admitted for that play

★ ★ ★

Other leading luminaries of the time included the brothers, K. S. Chellappa and K S. Ananthanarayanan the founders of Arya Gana Sabha Mr. Chellappa was well known for his song hits while Mr Ananthanarayanan played leading feminine roles, even setting fashion for women in hair style and sartorial make-up. His acting was superb and his feminine oratory in tell-tale social context was like a rapier thrust. His roles of Gnana Soundari and Sulochana have never been excelled, and he did not a little to use the stage for a social purpose The Tamil stage reached its musicial climax under the late Mr. S. G. Kittappa, the last of the four actor-brothers. He apppeared on the stage at the early age of ten and within his short life of twenty-five years, carried away all the laurels by his superb singing and histrionic talents.

★ ★ ★

South India has not produced a voice like his and his encircling melody in top octaves still fills the mind of old fans. He specially studied Hindustani music for stage purposes and used it sometimes as a variety. He got many Tamil songs composed in Thumri and Gazelle style and regaled the audience with his extensive repertoire. The following dramatic story has been told about his death. His last appearance on the stage was in the role of Nandanar, the Harijan saint. While his Brahmin master put to him impossible demands before giving him freedom of worship, he was able to implement the terms by the grace of God who performed a miracle. Then the Brahmin came to realise the greatness of his serf and felt penitent for his previous imperious attitude. While readily granting Nanda leave to go, he passionately asked when he would return, to which Nanda (Kittappa) replied in the philosophic song:

"Will one who gets himself immersed in the Divine Being ever return to this earth of sorrows?" This was Kittappa's last act and he died after a brief illness. When a great classical musician heard of his death, he declared "Music died with him."

Though language difficulty and provincial barriers hindered the growth of 'one world' in Indian drama, common themes and identity of ideologies brought the dramatic schools together. The emergence of 'Bakhti cult' in the nineteenth century with its plethora of Puranic themes was a common factor in Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and Tamil theatres. The advent of nascent nationalism since the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 and the impact of the social reform movement had identical repercussions on the theatres of Tamil Nadu, Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Literateurs and dramatists were saturated with the ideas of the new movement and the actors became the torch-bearers of national liberation. The revival of patriotic dramas suffused with national songs was a common feature in all language theatres. Language might be different, but the message was the same.

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Far-sighted leaders were not wanting even in those days who saw the need for a national language to unify the common objectives before the nation. Maharaja Swati Tirunal, ruler of Travancore in the days of the Great Indian Mutiny, was an accomplished scholar in Sanskrit, Telugu, Malayalam, Tamil and Hindi. Being a musician and composer, he invited Hindustani musicians like Sulaiman and Meru Swami from Pandharpur and composed a number of Hindi songs with their help.

Many of his songs, including those in Hindi, are current coins today and were freely used in music, dance and drama recitals of his time. Meru Swami's compositions set a new style for 'Harikatha' performance in the South and even some of the themes were bodily lifted from Marathi writers. The Marathi influence on Karnataki music and Tamil stage became pronounced when the Maratha ruling house of Tanjore became patron of arts.

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The Marathi stage was the doyen in the field deriving inspiration from hot-gospellers like Agarkar and political stalwarts like Tilak. A galaxy of writers like Deval, Khadilkar, Gadkari, Varerkar and Atre produced a number of plays, which were turned into works of art by consummate actors. Annasaheb Kirloskar, the peerless actor, made history by founding the Kirloskar Natya Mandali which staged the first drama "Saubhadra" in 1880. He was followed by a number of veterans, the greatest of them being Bal Gandharva, the man born to be a heroine. His picturesque buxom figure as the 'leading lady' in many comedies and tragedies lives in the mind's eye of many fans, who pleasantly recall many a feat of his. For the past two decades drama seems to have fallen on evil days and even Hirabai Barodekar and Suresh Babu had to quit the stage. Though Maharashtra Natya Sammelan annually stages a number of plays inviting old veterans, Marathi drama has lost its organisational strength and has to be resurrected.

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The Marathi stage exercised considerable influence on the field of Gujarati drama, though the pioneers in the line have been mostly Parsis. Trilokekar, a Maharashtrian, wrote a number of Gujarati plays and many Maharashtrians like Babu Raje and Chapekar have played on the Gujarati stage. But the Gujarati stage stole a march over others by producing actors of international reputation. The nestor in the field was K. M. Baliwalla, in whose memory Baliwalla Grand Theatre has been named. His contemporaries were veteran actors like Cowasji Khatau, Ruttanshaw Sinor, Munchershaw Thoothi, Sorabji Ogra and Jehangir Cambatta to mention only a few. Baliwalla in the role of 'Narad' in Harischandra became a legendary figure in history. His stylised song "Man Mel Milay, tan tej tapey, rung bhung Ka lota" is even today in many mouths.

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The Baliwalla group was the first to encourage actresses to appear on the stage as heroines and give more reality to drama. This was sequel to an incident, which years after, revolutionised the showmanship and the technique of presentation on the stage. The Baliwalla Company took a party of Indian actors to England and the tour proved a flop, because the British public did not like men playing the role of heroines. The financial loss to the company was so much that the whole group turned caterers overnight and earned their passage home by preparing and selling Indian sweets and delicacies for which there was a good demand in London. This was an initial shock, but it was a lesson well learnt.

Dramatists like Messrs. Prabhulal Dwivedi, Mulshankar Mulani and Rasakavi Raghunath enlivened the stage with their stories, which first rate actors of the calibre of Amrit Keshav Nayak, Jayshankar Bhojak and Mohanlal Lalji rendered in flesh and blood. When Amrit was appearing in "the Merchant of Venice", Urdu version, a group of Shakesperian actors visiting India was present. The British actors were so much impressed with his characterisation of Shylock that they compared him to the famous British actor, Sir Henry Irving This incident appeared in full in the British Weekly "Tatla".

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Mr. Mohanlal Lalji began to introduce Shakesperian technique in enacting Indian plays. Westerners were attracted by his histrionic talents and contracted him for a movie to be produced in England. His wife who came to know of it went on a fast to death and he had to cancel his passage. Another noteworthy figure is Jayshankar Bhojak who is nicknamed "Sundari", because of the role he played in "Sowbhagya Sundari" He and Bal Gandharva have been contemporaries and used to attend each other's performances. Even the Gujarati stage has lost its premier position and pigmies have replaced the giants.

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The advent of the cinema has made heavy inroads into the sphere of the stage and the latter is said to be on the last lap. The Indian People's Theatre and their Leftist slogans have failed to prop it up. Mr. Prithviraj in Bombay and T. K. S. Brothers have remodelled the old stagecraft, introducing mechanical aids, cine technique and the play of lights to brighten up acting and speed up the tempo. They have also exploited new social plays of topical interest and of shorter duration to meet the changing needs of the audience. In addition, they have gingered up themes with spicy conversational touches. But still the rejuvenation is not complete.

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Is the stage to have a distinct character or go wholehog the cinema way? This is the question of the hour. In Britain, America and Russia, the stage is a power, successfully competing with cinema and this healthy competition helps both. So the future of Indian stage need not be dark, provided there is organisational unity and mobilisation of resources. A move in this direction has been made by the Nataka Kazakam of Madras which has brought all dramatic companies and amateurs under a federation. A similar move in all states with a central organisation to link them up should be the first step.

Test-Tube Calves On The Increase

Situated on a 784-acre farm at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh is a Veterinary College, the only one of its kind in India with a Livestock Research Station and an extensive mixed farm. It is an institution where livestock farming and crop farming are carried on together.

Started in 1947, the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, as it is called, had provision first for 60 students. Today, it has about 175 students on its rolls. The college affords a four-year course in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry leading to B.V.Sc. and A.H. of Agra University. One of the special features of the college is the provision it has made for the teaching of livestock economics and statistics. On animal husbandry the college lays very great emphasis.

The farm has 1,200 heads of cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, poultry and cows. Good work has been done to upgrade the breeds of cattle, and, whenever possible, new male-stock is given over for development work in the State. This goes for sheep also.

Animal Genetics

The institution undertakes considerable research in animal genetics for breeding and animal nutrition. Artificial insemination to produce better cattle has been popularised. Research on improving the yield of milk by the use of iodinated cassien has met with increasing success.

Uttar Pradesh has already twelve centres for artificial insemination, with fourteen more now being set up.

Another important research work that has met with success is the cure of sterility and impotence in horses and cattle by means of hormone treatment.

Wherever research work has been successful, the results are made available to the public as a free service.

The Diseases and Pests Section is under the charge of a Veterinary Investigation Officer. It deals mainly with scientific enquiries into the disease problems of animals. One of the outstanding research investigations now being carried on relates to the control of contagious bovine abortion in cattle by means of vaccination.

"LUSIS" ANNEX M. K. RAO HOCKEY TROPHY

Avenge Recent Defeat Against Tatas

ROUGH PLAY AND POOR SPORTMANSHIP CREEP IN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SNAP goal scored by Morris Britto seven minutes before the end brought for the Lusitanians the Invitation Hockey Trophy and besides enabled them to avenge their recent Aga Khan defeat at the hands of Tata Sports at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening before a fairly large crowd.

The teams were introduced to Mr. A. F. (Bobby) Talyarkhan before the start. Then, Umpire J. B. D'Souza called both the sides together and warned them about rough play. This was unorthodox for the umpire seemed to have had an inkling that all would not be well. Is Bombay hockey going to degenerate so low that umpires will make it a rule to warn teams before the bully off?

The game was in no way an improvement on the previous performances of the rival teams in the Aga Khan. Hard hitting tactics were once again in full swing. The general warning served by Umpire J. B. D'Souza before the start failed to make any impression. Several players were cautioned again.

Tatas were slightly better, but their forwards found it difficult to get past Walter D'Souza, the Olympic and Lusitanian full back who played a grand game. By far this is his best performance of the season. He played a rather clean game, besides and the Lusitanian defence was a one man show.

The Tata defence was not in any way subdued. They were their usual selves, but Perumal was replaced by Diego, who played an inspired and cool game. Anthony Braganza was absent in attack, while Perumal replaced him.

There was little of constructive play on both sides. The Lusitanians had no attack at all, except for Nandy Singh and Luis Vaz who broke away often.

It was rather a shame to see Umpire Abraham have to warn Amir Kumar, the Lusitanian centre half for ungentlemanly behaviour. He was warned, but acted stubborn and Umpire Abraham failed to take stern action for which he would have been fully justified. An international player of the standing of Amir Kumar showed rather poor sportsmanship and the B.P.H.A. should not let this incident go unnoticed.

There was yet another player, who behaved rather unsportingly. Nandi Singh was hit on the leg by a clearance by Gentle, but when a free hit was awarded he swung the ball at Gentle in vain. This incident went unnoticed by Umpire Abraham.

Tatas had ample chances in the ring. Joe D'Mello was sent through by Diego but he shot wide with only the goalie to beat. Morris Britto, then, had Gentle beaten, but when almost in front of goal he kicked the ball. Half-time saw the scoreboard blank.

The "Lusis" were awarded a short corner early on resumption, but it proved in vain. Then, Howard Abraham ran through and swept the ball across to goal, but Leo Pinto swept it away also.

Midway through the second half Joe D'Mello was accidentally hit on the leg by Maxie Vaz. He returned after medical attention.

Just seven minutes before the end Morris Britto ran forward to a free hit outside the circle taken by Nandi Singh and he scored with a high and rising shot, which gave Pinto no chance at all in goal.

Tatas tried desperately to save the game, forcing three short corners, but they proved useless.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, presided and distributed the handsome M. K. Rao Trophy to the Lusitanian Captain, Maxie Vaz and the cups to the players.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS: S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, Nandy Singh, M. Britto, H. Abraham, P. Pereira.

TATA SPORTS: Leo Pinto; H. Carvalho, Gentle; Diego, George Pereira, P. Ferrao; L. Fernandes, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, Perumal, Coutinho.

Umpires: J. B. D'Souza and Abraham.

A.A.F.I. Officials' Rules Test Results

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI): The Amateur Athletic Federation of India announced here today that following candidates were declared successful.

IN THEORY AS WELL AS PRACTICE OF THE A.A.F.I. OFFICIALS' RULES TEST: E. H. Mehta (Bombay), N. C. Sharma (Rajputana), Y. A. Gole (Bombay), S. K. Upadhyay (Madhya Pradesh), K N. Sharif (Bombay), Amarjit Singh (Rajputana), S. K. Thube (Madhya Pradesh), V. R. Anantha Narayanan (Madhya Pradesh), D. B. Taraporewala (Bombay), K. N. Chaudhary (Madhya Pradesh), A. P. Shrivastava (Madhya Pradesh), Hari Singh, O. Thakore (Bombay), Imtiaz Hussain (Madhya Pradesh), V. N. Bhide (Madhya Pradesh), S. Haskell (Bombay), Jagdish Singh Gill (PEPSU), M. M. Nath Mehta (Rajputana), M. V. J. Menon (Madhya Pradesh), C. R. Sinclair (Madhya Pradesh), M. I. Isasc (Madhya Pradesh), H. Bebbington (Bombay), George A. Monterio (Rajputana), Abu Yusuf (Bengal), B. N. Chatterjee (Bengal), Ravindra Kumar (Patiala), Dr. Om Prakash Kapoor (Patiala).

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN THEORY ONLY: Sujan Singh (Punjab), Karam Singh (Punjab) Chittaranjan Mukherjee (Punjab), David Abraham (Bombay), R. H. Patel (Bombay), and Kshirsagar M. P. (Bombay).

Calcutta Hockey

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI):— Mohan Bagan defeated Punjab Sports by one goal to nil in the only senior division hockey league match played today. The game was played in aid of local charity.

CEYLON XI BEATEN AT INDORE

INDORE, April 19 (PTI): The Indore Rotary Governors XI defeated the Kandy Cricket Club of Ceylon by 113 runs today, the third and final day of the match.

The home side overnight not outs Col. Badshah and Godrej added only two runs in fifteen minutes play before the former was bowled by Dharmalingam at 131. Mushtaq Ali who was ill did not bat.

Needing only 178 runs in four and half hours play for a win, the visitors went in to bat with great hope but lost eight wickets in quick succession for a paltry 64 and the match ended twenty minutes before lunch. Arumugam and Schoorman were the only two to reach the double figure mark. Skipper Buuljens and Jayalingam did not bat. The visitors were uncomfortable against the bowling of Dhanawade and C. K. Naydu who claimed four and three wickets, conceding only 17 and 29 runs, respectively.

The scores were:

Indore Rotary Governor's XI (1st Innings) 287

Kanday Cricket Club of Ceylon (1st Innings) 241

Indore XI (2nd Innings)

N. R. Nivsarkar c Dharmalingam b Titus 0, Arjun Nayudu b Titus 0, Bhandarkar c Titus b Schoorman 21, Ranvir Singh c Schoorman b DeSilva 51, K. M. Rangenekar lbw Titus 17, C. K. Nayudu c Ranaraja b Schoorman 1, J. N. Bhaya c Kasipillai b Schoorman 7, Col. Badshah b. Dharmalingam 16, Dhanawade c & b Dharmalingam 1, N. Godrej not out 5, Mushtaq Ali did not bat, Extras 12. Total 131.

Bowling Analysis: Homer Titus 7|3|21|3; Dharmalingam 16.3|3|61|2; Schoorman 10|1|29|3; K. De Silva 2|0|8|1.

Kandy Cricket Club (2nd Innings)

Arumugam st. Bhandarkar b. Dhanawade 18, Wickramanayake b Ranvirsing 0, K. Schoorman c. Dhanawade b C. K. Nayudu 15, Kasi Pillai c Ranvirsingh b Dhanawade 2, Homer Titus c and b C. K. Nayudu 4, K. Dharmalingam c Godrej b Dhanawade 4, Kadirgama (not out) 6, K. Ranaraja c Nivasarkar b C. K. Nayudu 6, S. B. De Silva c Ranvirsingh b Dhanawade 4, (Jayalingam and Buuljens did not bat). Extras 5. Total 64.

Fall of wickets: 1-2, 2-26, 3-39, 4-40, 5-44, 6-48, 7-54.

Bowling Analysis: Arjun Nayudu 4|3|6|0; Ranvirsingh 3|1|7|1; C. K. Nayudu 12|5|29|3; Dhanawade 11.1|4|17|4.

TEEN-AGER FOR WIMBLEDON

Rita Davar To Represent India In Junior Event

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): Miss Rita Davar, sixteen-year old Bengal lawn tennis singles title holder, has been nominated by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to represent India in the Junior Championship at Wimbledon to be played in June. She has, in her short career of two years, shown remarkable progress as commended by Hans Nusslein, the German coach under whom she received training.

Miss Davar leaves Calcutta with her mother by air on April 21 by the same plane as the Indian cricket players.

Rita Davar is the second teenager to win the Bengal singles title after Miss Jenny Sanderson.

Rugby League Cup Final

WEMBLEY, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Workington beat Featherstone Rovers by eighteen points to ten in the Rugby League Cup Final this afternoon. Workinton led by seven points to four at half time.

WESTERN RAILWAY RECOVER TO WIN

Provincial Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER being a goal in arrears just midway through the second half, Western Railway recovered to account for Burmah-Shell by three goals to one in the first round of the Provincial Hockey Championship played at the B.P.H.A. Ground early this evening.

It was quite a shock for the Railway when after dominating play they were in arrears. The Railway, of course, played with a depleted outfit. Kishenlal, Santooram, J. Dias and Gendalal were absent. Siddique proved the dash in attack as usual, while the deep defence played their usual game.

The match was in no way one-sided. Shell had many good scoring chances, but Gulam saved well in Railway goal. Middlecoat played in attack and was the most thrustful player. The defence—intermediate and deep were functioning well early on, but were rather slow.

It was poor supervision of the game that caused many a light moment. Umpire Joe Fernandes being on occasions seen to show ignorance of fundamental rules. His offside decision when Siddique was alone in goal and drew the goalie out, only to pass it to Joginder was one glaring example.

Lobo opened Shell's account midway through the second half. He converted a pass from left outer M. D'Sa, but the goal was doubtful and the Railway players thought it had not gone beyond goal-line. It was a clear goal as the goalie stopped the ball beyond the goal-line.

Siddique then equalized for the Railway, after eluding the defence he converted a pass from Rozario. When a draw seemed certain, Western Railway staged a remarkable recovery. Siddique and Rozario, short passed the ball so accurately, that they eluded the defence and Rozario pushed into goal, the ball deflecting off the goalie.

Again Siddique went through on his own. He drew the goalkeeper out of his charge and passed to Joginder who scored, but the Umpire Joe Fernandes hauled him for off side. He showed little knowledge of the offside rule, for Siddique drew out the goalie and Joginder was quite at the back.

Toying with the Shell custodian Siddique completed the Railway's tally with a grand solo effort.

The teams were:—

WESTERN RAILWAY: Gulam; Gangaram, Jadhav; Ismail, Agre, D'Cunha; D'Lima, Joginder, Siddique, Rozario, Robert.

BURMAH-SHELL: Mullon; Alexander, Moses; T. Le Febour, Poonawalla, Joseph; B. Fernandes, D'Costa, Lobo, Middlecoat, M. D'Sa.

Endurance Cycling

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, April 19

According to a Peshawar report, a huge crowd witnessed the end of edurance feat by 26-years-old Shafiq-ur-Rehman who completed 82 hours non-stop cycling at the Polo Ground.

Brig. Masood removed him from the cycle when he completed the time.

Shafiq-ur-Rehman who hails from Abbotabad claims to have already cycled for 110 hours. While performing the feat he listened to gramophone records.

He proposes to go abroad to establish world record for non-stop cycling.

S.Korean Contingent For Helsinki

PUSAN, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The South Korean Olympic Committee today announced tentative plans to send a team of 27 Athletes to Olympic Games in Helsinki in July.

They have entered for the marathon, boxing, wrestling weight lifting, gymnastics and track events.

Scottish Soccer Cup Final

GLASCOW, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Motherwell beat Dundee by four goals to zero in the Scottish Soccer Cup final here this afternoon. There was no score at half time.

Holders Trounce Wimco Sports

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Central Railway, the holders of the Nadkarni Cup Football Trophy made an impressive debut in their second round encounter this evening at the Cooperage when they disposed off Wimco Sports by five goals to nil.

The Railway were far superior to their opponents in every department of the game. Their forwards were in form, as well as scoring mood. They combined well and with centre half Gulabsingh playing a masterly game as pivot, the forwards moved freely. Among the forwards Tambe was hardworking.

Kuppuswamy, who formerly played for Trades and migrated to Calcutta played for the Railway giving a very good account of himself.

Wimco Sports were up and against a formidable side. Their forwards were particularly to blame. They failed to combine well, while the defence was hardworked, in fact overworked. Caietan was outstanding. Goalkeeper Bhagwan was rather shaky.

The Railway scored four times in the initial period. Shiva placed the ball beautifully from the top of the box, while Gulabsingh scored with a forty yard drop shot the side's second goal. Tambe was responsible for the next two, while Bhickoo completed the tally in the second period.

The teams were:—

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswamy; Narayan, Peter; A. Duncan, Gulabsingh, E. Rebello; J. D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Tambe, Shiva and Bhickoo.

WIMCO SPORTS: Bhagwan; Cajetan, Lusu; Laliji, Gangaram, Raju; Lageni, Gaware, Mannikam, Bhoja, John Joseph.

WIMCO IN FINAL OF JATPROLE SOCCER

MADRAS, April 19 (PTI): The Wimco Sports Club of Madras defeated Binny Mills, Bangalore by one goal to nil in the semi-finals of the Jatprole Cup Football Tournament here today. The winners meet I.A.F. Tamberam in the final.

Inside left Balasubramaniam scored the only goal of the match mid-way through the second half.

Aryan Gymkhana's Another Win

SINGAPORE, April 19 (PTI):— The Aryan Gymkhana from Calcutta today defeated by three goals to nil a weak Eurasian-European combined team.

The game throughout was dull and slow and the home team displayed little combination and understanding, a weakness which the visitors exploited to their advantage. All the three goals for the Gymkhana were scored by F. Anthony. The Gymkhana side was captained by Manuel of Cochin in the absence of the regular captain Retnam.

Nasik Open Tournaments

NASIK APRIL 19.

The Nasik Open Tournaments will commence this year from the 3rd of May 1952. They will be held under the auspices of 'The Mitra-Vihar' and Tennis open Mixed Singles and Doubles, Badminton, Billiards, Ping-pong and Bridge will be the events played. The tournaments are expected to last for about a fortnight. The last date for submitting entries is April 30.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground:

2-30 p.m. Western Railway 'B' vs Catholic Gymkhana (Jepsen Cup); 4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs Central Railway (Provincial); 5-40 p.m. St. Xavier's High School vs St. Stanislaus High School (Junior Aga Khan—final).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

5-00 p.m. Dynamo's vs Goan Sports (Practice).

Selections For Gymkhana Races

MAGNA CARTA IS A SAFE BET

Army & Navy Should Repeat

By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EIGHT events have been framed for the second day's Gymkhana meeting to be held tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

Mr. D. P. Pundole's Magna Carta, a good winner during the Bombay season, is a safe bet in the Bandra Plate, the first leg of the treble event Pool and trainer. V. R. Jadhav's Army and Navy should repeat in the Worli Plate.

Selections:—

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE
Div. I—3-1/2 F

Nirmala — Win
Chaljeet — Next Best
If ab. Sal Mubarak

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE
Div. II—3-1/2F

Ruby — Win
Sonnet — Next Best
If ab. Princess Beautiful

THE BANDRA PLATE—6F

Magna Carta — Win
Saibala — Next Best
If ab. Star of America

THE WORLI PLATE—6F

Army and Navy — Win
Botticelli — Next Best

THE SANDOWN CHASE—1-1/4M
Confident — Win
Lemon — Next Best

THE GWALIOR CUP—1M
Hornet — Win
Sonnet — Next Best
If ab. The Sapper

THE USHA CUP—5F
Traitor — Win
The Pie — Next Best

THE CONSOLATION PLATE—5F
Sal Mubarak — Win
Sonnet — Next Best
If ab. Gay Spaniard

Day's Best
Magna Carta

JUDGES APPOINTED FOR WALKING RACES

Helsinki Olympics

LONDON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Nine officials have been selected to act as judges in the walking events in the Olympic Games at Helsinki in July, it was announced at the end of the meeting of the Walking Commission of the International Amateur Athletic Federation which has been held in London for the past two days.

They are:—

A. Limbotte (Switzerland), A. M. Hagen (Norway), F. W. Blackmore (Britain), F. Mikes (Czechoslovakia). B. Feherwari (Hungary), E. Linde (Sweden), F. Guilleux (France), G. Oberuser (Italy) and J. Hartvig (Denmark).

The Commission also decided to select an international panel of walking judges to officiate at various events.

Consideration was given to the alteration of existing rules relating to race walking and the most important decision taken was that the principle of unbroken contact with the ground should be maintained.

In amplification of this the closer attention of the judges will, in future, be given to brief natural straightening of the leg in the course of the walkers' stride.

The Commission, who helps athletes and officials to understand the many problems concerning race walking, have decided to publish a bulletin on the subject in the near future which will be made available to the affiliated countries and the public.

First Day's Ooty Races: Handicaps

OOTACAMUND, April 19 (PTI): Following are handicaps for First Day races, Ootacamund Meeting to be held on Wednesday, April 23:—

JAI HIND PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Red Rival 9-4, Royal Clipper 9-1, Imperial Majesty 8-4, Notice 8-1, Pearl Prince 7-7, Red Drager 7-4, Fleet Wings 7-4.

MADRAS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Jadugar 9-4, Willow Stream 9-2, Gleaming 9-0, Jai Malhar 8-13, Nature Boy 8-6, Patakha 8-2, Florida 8-1, Motkin 8-1, Pine Flower 7-11, Mighty Atom 7-11, Begum Chitor 7-9, Lily Of The Valley 7-5, Killarny 7-4, As You Please 7-4, Tarrick 7-4, Golden Memory 7-4.

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Bold Bid 9-4, Pretty Fast 8-12, Miss Pierrot 8-7, Moon Maiden 8-2, Neptune's Daughter 7-9, Philan 7-8, Firelight 7-7, Handley Cross 7-4, Ameila 7-4, Widad 7-4, Flying Jester 7-4, Dauntless 7-4, Kalyan 7-4, Surya Prakash 7-4, Again and Again 7-4.

TRICHY PLATE.—Distance 7½ furlongs.

Persian Princess 9-4, Royal Prince 8-11, Dominion 8-8, Lovely Night 8-3, Babul 7-6, Golden Boy 7-4, Night Queen 7-4, Win Again 7-4.

APRIL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nimbale Nook 9-4, Fur Measure 8-10, Dew Drop 8-7, Black Wood 8-6, Khushroo 8-5, Fireworks 8-3, Gay Fair 7-10, Resendra 7-9, Jyotsea 7-7.

Double Objection And First Two Horses Disqualified

THIRSK, (Yorkshire), April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The first two horses were disqualified after a double objection in a race here yesterday — an incident unparalleled in recent years on the British turf.

No third was officially placed though there were 21 runners in the race, as the Judge had originally placed only 4 horses.

Norah Glover was first past the post in the Hampleton Plate over six furlongs followed by Golden Friendship and Miller Dam. J. Foy, who rode Golden Friendship, objected on the grounds of bumping and boring to Norah Glover, and G. R. Merrills, Miller Dam's jockey, objected to both first and second on similar grounds.

After a long delay, the stewards announced that Miller Dam had been awarded the race, and the first two horses disqualified.

Perce Neige, originally fourth was placed second.

Ryder Cup Player's Success

MOOR PARK, (Hertfordshire), April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Reg Horne of Hendon (London), 43-year old Ryder Cup player, won the first prize of £300 sterling in the Silver King 1,350 sterling golf tournament here yesterday aggregating 276 for the 72 holes.

He returned 68 and 73 in the final two rounds today following scores of 67 and 68 in the first two rounds.

Second, one stroke behind Horne, was Arthur Lees (Sunningdale) with rounds of 73, 65, 69 and 70 and third with 279 was Charles Ward of Little Aston (Birmingham) with scores of 69, 68, 72 and 70.

TTFI Hopeful Of Meeting Losses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujam, Organising Secretary of the recent World Table Tennis Championships here, said that the Table Tennis Federation of India was "hopeful" of a refund of entertainment tax from the Bombay Government.

Mr. Ramanujam, who has been in the city for the last seven months in connection with the championships which concluded here in February said: "It is unfortunate that the championships should have run into a deficit. Besides the refund of tax, we are hopeful of a contribution from the National Sports Fund."

"Nevertheless," he added, "the Nineteenth World Table Tennis Championships have won praise from every country that participated and will never be forgotten by lovers of sport in India."

Mr. Ramanujam, who is also Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of India, today left Bombay by air for Madras.

BENGAL TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HELSINKI TEAM

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI):—Ways and means for raising funds to send the West Bengal contingent to the Helsinki Olympics were discussed at a meeting of the various sports controlling bodies of the State at Raj Bhavan today.

Dr. H. C. Mookerji, Governor of West Bengal, participated in the discussions and agreed to help in the matter.

The meeting decided to approach the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to run a special race in aid of the fund as well as Football Association to arrange a special charity match.

The Bengal Olympic Association the convenors of the meeting agreed to approach the State Government to waive the amusement tax on the football match to be played for the funds and also to request the Government to grant a substantial amount of money from the entertainment tax realised out of sports in the State.

The Governor approved of the idea of creating a permanent central fund as a long term measure for the promotion of sports and games in West Bengal.

It was estimated that about a lakh of rupees would be needed for sending the State's contingent to the Olympic Games.

American Baseball League's Results

NEW YORK, April 18 (PTI-Reuter): Results of major league baseball games played today were:—

National League:

Dr. H. Brooklyn Dodgers 7, New York Giants 6; Chicago Cubs 5, St. Louis Cardinals 4; Boston Braves 3, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Pittsburg Pirates 3, Cincinnati Reds 0.

American League:

Washington Senators 3, New York Yankees 1; Boston Red Sox 5, Philadelphia Athletics 4; Cleveland Indians 5, Detroit Rangers 0; St. Louis Browns 7, Chicago White Sox 1.

Socialist Plans Against Enhanced Food Price

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE possibility of a powerful labour agitation being launched by the Socialist-affiliated trade unions in the country to stem the rising tide of unemployment and rise in foodgrain prices was hinted by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-President of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, at a press conference here today.

Mr. Khedgikar announcing the details of the third Annual Convention of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha to be held at Bombay April 28 to 30 said that this question was bound to figure on the agenda of the session.

Nearly 500 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the Convention.

Two delegates from Yugoslavia have already accepted the invitation.

National organisations in the country including the All India Railwaymen's Federation, Postal Workers' Union, the Banks Association and the Hind Kisan Panchayat. International Organisations like the ILO—Geneva, which will be represented by Dr. P. P. Pillay, the International Congress of Free Trade Unions—Brussels and the International Trade Federation—London.

The other subjects to be discussed by the session which will be held at Podar College Hall, Matunga, includes extension of health insurance scheme, industrial housing, the deteriorating economic situation in the country.

There will be a mass rally of workers in the city on May 1, which coinsides with May Day celebrations.

Prominent Indian leaders connected with the Trade Union movement and associated with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, such as Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Mr. Asoka Mehta are expected to attend the session.

Mr. Khedgikar said that the Bengal bloc of the I.N.T.U.C., whose leaders including Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerji have been invited to the session might decide to join hands with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The strength of the bloc, he added, was nearly two lakhs.

The State Branch of the Sabha who are hosts to the visiting delegates have formed the Reception Committee to which it invites the public to be members. The State Branch is giving send-off reception to Mr. K. K. Mandal and Mr. M. Kotwal the Bombay contingent of the eight-member delegation proceeding to China under the auspices of the All China Federation of Labour.

German Wagons For India

BOMBAY, Saturday: Four German manufactured railway wagons ordered by the Indian Railways arrived in Bombay today aboard 9,000-ton Scindia's cargo vessel "Jalvallabh" from Bremen.

The wagons are intended for Central and Western Railways in Bombay.

The vessel brought nearly 6,000 tons of general cargo for India and Pakistan which include machinery for engineering projects.

TAXI-DRIVER ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the sake of a paltry sum of ten rupees, three persons bound and gagged a taxi driver, and dumped him in a lonely spot at Versova last night, driving away in his car.

Three unknown persons hailed a taxi at Sewri late last night, and asked to be taken to the suburbs. The culprits obviously believed that the cabby would be carrying a large sum of money, since it was the end of the day when most drivers garage their vehicles.

But the driver probably had a lean day, and was willing to take his clients to the suburbs, an assignment which most cabbies refuse, because of the fear of being held up at some quiet unfrequented spot, such incidents—not being uncommon during the past few years.

When the car had passed the limits of the city proper, one of the men is said to have whipped out a knife and asked the taxi-driver to pull up at the kerb. The panicky driver did as he was ordered to. One of the culprits then got into the driver's seat and started the car.

While the vehicle was speeding the other two accomplices, bound and agagged the cabby, havingfirst taken his purse. They ransacked the pockets of the driver's uniform but for all their efforts all they got was Rs. 10 in small notes and change.

When the car came to a lonely spot at Versova, the culprits unceremoniously dumped their victim on the roadside, and drove off with the car.

The helpless driver was discovered several hours later by some passers-by, who released him from his bonds. He immediately reported the matter to the police giving as detailed a description of the culprits as his frightened mind could register.

An emergency message was immediately sent to all precinct stations for the three men and the taxi. But it was only early this morning that the car, B.M.T. 1052 was discovered abandoned on St. George's Road, opposite the St. George's Hospital.

The wanted men have however, not been traced, but the police believe that they are probably habitues of the Fort area.

Investigations in the case are proceeding.

MINISTRY-MAKING IN IN DELHI

(Continued From Page 3)

lakhs at one per cent interest to finance the housing scheme in Kanpur.

The Grow-More-Food Campaign has made big holes in the Central Ex-chequer without any appreciable result. Employment Exchanges are the States' responsibility on which the Centre spends over a crore of rupees a year. Irrigation is also States' responsibility, which is largely being financed by the Centre. It would be much cheaper if the showpieces of democracy in the form of State Ministries were abolished and the money so saved were spent on food subsidy and housing. There are Fundamental Rights under the Constitution. There are also fundamental obligations and, unless the Constitution was regarded a decoration for the Congress mantelpiece. Those obligations should be honoured. Instead of doling out tax-payer's money on every excuse, the Centre should enforce the Constitution, it is urged here. Mr. Vinoba Bhave has already raised his voice against food imports by the Centre. His is a timely warning.

Archbishop's Advice To Teachers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ADDRESSING a gathering of about seven hundred Secondary Teachers at the Association's Fifteenth Annual-Day celebrations held at the Liberty Cinema this morning, His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Valerian Gracias laid stress on the fact that the cultural life of this city had declined and it was up to the teachers—men and women of culture to promote the city's interests.

Happy to associate himself with the teachers, His Grace felt that an association like the Teacher's Association could be of much value to the city and the nation provided there was co-operation. Each Association, whether it be the Teachers' or the Headmasters' served a useful purpose. There was, therefore, no harm in having more associations; for the more we had, the better. He further advised the teachers that when they made a mistake it was wisdom to acknowledge that mistake.

He knew that the teachers' lot was not a happy one, yet they had a mission to fulfil as men and women of culture. Service to the institution was not enough. They should have a wider outlook as pupils had a grateful remembrance of their teachers later in life.

Earlier, Mr. B. R. Desai, the President of the Secondary Teachers' Association analysed the Association's activities during the past year.

The gathering was then entertained to a showing of the film "Winslow Boy."

BIG HAUL OF JEWELLERY AT AIR PORT

Nawab And Begum In Smuggling Case

POLICE FOIL GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A "chance search" of the luggage of Nawab Zahir Yar Jung Bahadur, believed to be a relative of the Nizam of Hyderabad and his wife, Begum Hosh Motimmussa led to the seizure of over Rs. 20 lakhs worth of jewellery at the Santa Cruz airport today.

The couple were scheduled to take off for Cairo by an Air India International plane from Santa Cruz airport, when the Customs authorities conducted the search which yielded this rich booty, believed to be one of the costliest recovered from any passenger in recent months.

The Nawab was in possession of a permit from the Reserve Bank of India authorising him to take gold worth Rs. 13,000 only, it is stated.

COSTLY BROOCH

Part of the jewellery was seized from a cloth belt tied around the Begum's waist. The rest was recovered from her hand bag, brief case and luggage. There were sixty pieces of jewellery, each of them believed to be very costly. A diamond brooch alone is said to be priced at over a lakh of rupees. The Customs authorities were unable to arrive at a correct estimate of the value of the jewellery seized. Rs. 20 lakhs is stated to be a "conservative estimate."

The Nawab, one of the wealthiest landlords of Hyderabad, accompanied by the Begum took off last Thursday by an Air India International plane for Cairo, but the plane returned to Bombay six hours after it had taken off, as it developed engine trouble on the way. It was stated that the couple were offered alternate accommodation, but they preferred to postpone their departure.

TRIP CANCELLED

The couple were the last among the passengers to arrive at the airport today to emplane for Cairo. After the search and seizure of the jewellery, they have cancelled their trip.

The jewellery seized was sent to the Customs Head Office in Fort, Bombay, under heavy armed escort later.

Besides the jewellery, which consists of ornaments studded with diamond and several other stones of various shapes and sizes, the couple were also carrying a lot of Indian and foreign currency notes and travellers' cheques.

The search was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Kishinchand, Inspector and Mr. J. Pinto Deputy Inspector of Customs by Miss K. R. Hingorani and F. T. Korde Preventive Officers of the Customs.

STEVENSON MEETS HILALY PASHA

CAIRO, April 19 (PTI): The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, who is leaving for London tonight, had a twenty-minute talk with Prime Minister Hilaly Pasha today.

Sir Ralph made no comment after the meeting.

BACK TO CIVIL POLICE

Egyptian military forces, after three months in control of Cairo, today handed over their duties to civil police. But military forces will be kept in a state of readiness for any emergency.

The Ceylon Indian Congress threw open its membership to all communities irrespective of caste, creed or race.

RADIO CAUSED THE TROUBLE

LINZ, Upper Austria, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): A 31-year-old German worker confessed before a court here last night that he had killed his wife because she would not turn off the radio.

He said the noise got on his nerves so much that on Good Friday he turned on the gas in the kitchen where his wife slept. Next day he told the police his wife had committed suicide.

Mubarak Ali Deported To Bombay

LONDON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mubarak Ali Ahmed, 43-year-old businessman from Hyderabad escorted by Scotland Yard detectives, was placed aboard an Air-India plane at London airport today and deported to Bombay.

Ali was rushed to the plane by car and hustled aboard shortly before the plane left.

Apart from his escort of three officers there were only two other passengers.

ANTI-RED BILL IN JAPAN

Government Determined

TOKYO, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Government intends to go on with its bill to set up a network of "anti-subversion investigators" despite yesterday's successful strike of one million workers in protest against it, a Government spokesman said today.

The Bill seeks to establish, firstly, a "Public Security Investigation Agency" and secondly a board of review with court powers of hearing and punishment. Proceedings will be open.

Labour, the Press and the opposition parties have denounced the Bill on the grounds that it could be used to suppress legitimate political or labour movements.

The Government maintains that the Bill "is necessary mainly to deal with threats of Communist action."

'CARE' BOOKS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN

Shri. Vijayalakshmi presented Children's Books to the Elizabeth Gauba School and the Modern High School in New Delhi, on Friday as gifts from CARE (the Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe and Asia). The contributions made by the children of America represented small individual donations from children of all sections of the U.S.A.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES IN KOREA TRUCE TALKS

Discussion Returns To Staff Officer Level

TOKYO, April 19.

SENIOR Allied and Communist negotiators in Pan Mun Jon today abandoned their attempt to break the deadlock on truce supervision and returned the discussions to staff officer level.

Their decision came after a fortnight of meetings which had decided nothing.

Causes of the deadlock are the Communist demand that Russia should serve as neutral truce inspector and the United Nations' insistence that construction of airfields should be banned during an armistice.

Major-General William Harrison told the Communists the United Nations' position on both questions was "irrevocable."

Staff officers discussing prisoners exchange met for 22 minutes, then adjourned for an hour before conferring for another nine minutes. They meet again tomorrow.

Only light patrol action was reported from the ground fronts which became a morass after heavy overnight rain.

Poor weather hampered air force flights.

U. N. DESTROYER SUNK?

LONDON, April 18 (PTI-Reuter): Today's North Korean communique broadcast by Moscow radio claimed that units of the North Korean defences had sunk a United Nations destroyer.

Eight United Nations' planes it added, were shot down by anti-aircraft units in air combat.

S. KOREA'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

PUSAN, April 19 (PTI-Reuter) The South Korean National Assembly today ratified a budget allotting more than 50 per cent of the expenditure to national defence.

The Government plans to spend 998,000 million won (about 85 million sterling).

The second major allotment is ten per cent for development of the national police force.

The Government hopes to secure 60 per cent of the budget from taxation and the best from state enterprises and bonds.

NO JAP BASES FOR BRITAIN?

TOKYO, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): British forces using Japanese bases for operations in Korea may be without any legal right to remain in Japan after April 27, official sources said here today.

The Japanese Peace Treaty is due to come into effect on April 28 and officials here believed it would not be possible to negotiate new agreements with the Japanese Government, covering continued use by Britain of facilities in Japan, by that time.

The physical position of British forces here was not expected to change. But legal experts anticipate some problems in settling the financial basis on which these forces owuld remain in Japan.

Public statements here have already suggested strong Japanese opposition to bearing any part of British costs previously covered by the forces' occupation status.

Ike To Pull Ahead Of Taft

NEW YORK, April 19 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL Dwight Eisenhower is expected to pull ahead of Senator Robert Taft in the race for Republican contender for the American Presidency next week, a busy one for party organisations.

Gen. Eisenhower's supporters are going all out to "get out the Ike vote" for the Pennsylvania primary on Tuesday.

Though Senator Taft is setting a hot campaigning pace trying to stem the tide of the General's growing popularity before he returns to the United States from Europe in about six weeks, he is not contesting Pennsylvania. He has begged his supporters not to "write in" his name on the ballot.

He contends that it is "meaningless" and that the result of the ballot will not affect delegates' votes at the Convention.

AHMEDABAD, April 19 (UPI): Six labourers were crushed to death and two others were seriously injured as a result of the collapse of wall of a residential building in Bhonav, a village in Sidhpur Taluka, according to information received here.

Quarterly Rail Season Tickets To Go

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Railway Board intends abolishing the present system of quarterly season tickets on the Bombay suburban railways, according to Mr. Jasvantray G. Mehta, president of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association.

Mr. Mehta, in a statement today said that Mr. Brown, Special Officer of the Railway Board, had informed the Association that this measure had become necessary as the railways were suffering a loss of Rs. 6 lakhs per year on quarterly tickets.

Mr. Mehta has appealed to the public to protest against this contemplated move.

HOLLYWOOD GARSON

THE fascinating story of a city woman transplanted to the wild mountain areas of New Mexico—a new environment for Greer Garson—a shock for Hollywood—and a surprise for her millions of fans.—WILL APPEAR IN SUNDAY ISSUE OF APRIL 27 WITH HER LATEST PICTURES.

CABINET OF 9 FOR BOMBAY?

High Command Gives Free Hand To Morarji

NO REGIONAL DICTATION IN PERSONNEL AND PORTFOLIOS

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI).

THE Congress High Command has left the entire question of the selection of the personnel of the cabinet and the distribution of portfolios to Mr. Morarji Desai, Leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Bombay, following high level talks here today.

Mr. Morarji Desai, who arrived here today for consultation with the Congress President with regard to the formation of his Cabinet over which certain differences of opinion have arisen, is expected to announce his Cabinet in a day or two. The Ministry, it is understood, will be sworn in at Bombay on Monday.

The differences of opinion between certain sections of the Assembly party and the leader related firstly, to regional representation in the Cabinet, secondly, to personnel of the Cabinet and lastly to distribution of portfolios.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee met the Congress President this morning and appraised him of the viewpoints of his group over these questions.

Mr. Morarji Desai who also met Mr. Nehru in the morning had further talks with the Congress President in the evening. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Congress General Secretary Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri were also present during the talks. Having been apprised of the different viewpoints on the subject, the Congress High Command is reported to have decided to leave the entire question to the discretion of Chief Minister of Bombay.

It was felt that no section or individuals should dictate to the chosen leader of the party as to what should be the composition of his Cabinet or distribution of portfolios.

As regards regional representation in the Cabinet, there now appears to be little difference of opinion. The Cabinet is expected to have a strength of nine, four representing Maharashtra, three Gujarat, one Bombay city and one Karnatak.

According to the U.P.I., both the leaders came here to seek the Congress President's advice and intervention, if necessary, for the settlement of their differences with regard to the distribution of portfolios in the new cabinet, as the chiefs of different Pradesh Congress Committees had not been able to come to any agreement on this point.

Mr. Hiray is returning to Bombay tonight, while the Chief Minister-Designate will return there tomorrow morning armed with the directives of the Congress President. He will meet the leaders of different linguistic sections in the State Assembly in Bombay tomorrow afternoon, and some amicable solution is expected to evolve out of the round-table conference on the basis of the Congress President's advice and directives.

MIDWIFERY KITS FOR INDIA

Dr. Brock Chisholm (left), Director-General of W.H.O. and Mr. Knut Stanforth, Programme Director of C.A.R.E. inspecting one of the new midwifery kits prepared by C.A.R.E. Some of the kits will come to India.

KARNATAK DEMANDS TWO CABINET SEATS

Firm Stand On Bombay Ministry-Formation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Karnatak Group in the Congress Legislature Party has decided at its latest meeting held at the residence of Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay's Minister for Agriculture, not to accept a Ministership if at least two representatives of Karnatak are not given cabinet portfolios in the Bombay Ministry.

The Karnatak Group, headed by Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, held a meeting on April 15 at the residence of Bombay's Agricultural Minister, when it was decided that Karnatak should have at least three representatives in the Bombay Cabinet.

Karnatak feels that it has not been adequately represented in the Bombay Ministry, and in order to ensure that Karnatak's case does not go by default, it has asked for a larger cabinet.

Mr. Nijalingappa is said to have discussions with Mr. Morarji Desai and is said to have told the latter that in the event of Karnatak not being given three seats in the cabinet, at least two members of its representatives should be selected.

The representatives of Karnatak, headed by Messrs. K. F. Patil, S. R. Kanthi, B. D. Jatti, Secretary of the Pradesh Committee and Mr. Nesvi, Vice-President of the KPCC, met again yesterday when it was decided that Karnatak should demand at least two seats in the Bombay Cabinet, if three of its representatives could not be accommodated.

In no event, however, would Karnatak accept a portfolio if two of its members were not selected.

It is also learnt that Mr. Nijalingappa's visit to Delhi was not connected with the selection of Cabinet ministers. Mr. Nijalingappa has gone to Delhi for discus-

(Continued on Page 14.)

Time-Table Of India's New Parliament

DATES FOR GENERAL AND RAILWAY BUDGET

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI).

THE new House of the People, which has been summoned to meet on May 13, is expected to be in session till the end of July. The Council of States, which will meet simultaneously, may adjourn by the end of May and reassemble sometime in July.

According to the tentative programme, the Railway Budget may be presented on May 22 and the General Budget on May 23.

In the House of the People, two days—May 26 and 27—may be allotted for general discussion on the Railway Budget and three days—probably June 4, 5 and 6—for disposing of the Railway Demands for Grants.

According to the provisional programme, four days—May 29 and 30 and June 2 and 3—are likely to be set apart for general discussion on the General Budget and fifteen days for passing the Demands For Grants.

OATH TAKING

Administering the oath to the members of the House of the People will take up the first two days—May 13 and 14. The Council of States will need only a day for the purpose. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States may be elected on May 15.

The President is expected to deliver his opening address to a joint session of both Houses in the central hall of Parliament on May 16.

Later in the day, the address is expected to be laid on the table of both Houses separately, so as to make it part of the proceedings of each house.

The President's address is expected to be debated simultaneously in both Houses on May 19, 20 and 21. While the Railway and Finance Ministers will make their usual budget speeches in the Lower House, the budget papers may be laid on the table of the Upper House with, perhaps, a few introductory remarks by the Ministers.

The Upper House is likely to discuss the General Budget first, for three days and then the Railway Budget for two days.

RADHAKRISHNAN'S NOMINATION

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI): Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's nomination paper for the Vice-Presidency was presented this morning to the returning officer, Mr. M. N. Kaul, by the Central Minister for Planning, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. Prime Minister Nehru was the proposer and Mr. Nanda seconder. Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, and the Prime Minister's Private Secretary, Mr. M. O. Matthai.

AKOT, (Berar), April 19 (H S): Mr. Pandhari Vithoba Palhade, a Congress candidate, has been elected as the President of the Akot City Municipality

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI): The list of five candidates for the Presidency is published in the Gazette in the following order: Hari Ram, Krishna Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shah Khushal Talaksi and Thatte Lakshman Ganesh.

It is officially stated that the Presidential ballot papers will be printed in English only.

PERMITS TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI): The Election Commission has decided to issue special permits to elected members of Parliament, who are unable to exercise their votes at the Presidential election either at New Delhi or in the State from which they have been elected, if they apply to the Commission on or before April 27, says an Election Commission Press Note issued tonight.

The special permit will enable a member of the House of the People or of the Council of States to vote at the placed for the Presidential election poll in any State, where he happens to be on the date of the election, the Press Note adds.

Forward Bloc Backs K. T. Shah

The Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc (Marxist) today decided to support the candidature of Prof. K. T. Shah, in the Presidential election.

WARD BOY STEALS RING FROM DEAD PATIENT AND SWALLOWS IT

THANA, April 19 (H S): Yeshu Appa Patil, a 'Ward-Boy', from the Thana Civil Hospital was arrested, last night. It was reported that he stole a gold ring from the body of a patient, who expired in the Hospital last night.

On receiving this information, the doctor on duty in the hospital informed the Thana police authorities, who searched the 'Ward Boy'. The police authorities were however informed by Mr. Shetty, the patient who had witnessed the Ward Boy stealing the ring, that it was swallowed by the culprit. He was therefore immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for getting him X-rayed for the missing ring. The X-ray examination revealed that the ring was safe in the right part of his abdomen.

The Thana police authorities have removed this alleged thief to Thana Civil Hospital, where he has been admitted now as inpatient, under police escort.

Athens Threat To Papers

ATHENS, April 19 (PTI-Reuter)—The Greek Government announced today that opposition papers will be court martialled if they continue to defy Ministry of Defence security "blackout" orders.

The opposition newspaper Aeropolis today reported that a Greek Air Force training Harvard reported missing since last Saturday had landed in Albania.

The pilot was implicated "in a Communist-sponsored sabotage ring and escaped behind the Iron Curtain after most of the ring had already been arrested," the newspaper alleged.

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED

For Shooting Dead Two Germans

NUREMBERG, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): United States military police today arrested two American soldiers alleged to have shot dead two Germans in a car early today, American police headquarters reported here today.

SECUNDERABAD, April 19 (UPI): Dr. V. N. Thimmaraju was elected today the Mayor of Secunderabad and Mr. B. V. Gurumoorthy as Deputy Mayor. The election for both mayor and deputy mayor was unanimous.

RED INFILTRATION FROM ACROSS THAI BORDER

British Vice-Consul's Broadcast

SINGAPORE, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): There was no doubt that "Communist terrorists" were lying up at bases across the Thailand border from which they struck into Malaya, said Mr R W E Harper, British Vice-Consul at Songkhla, Southern Thailand, in a recorded speech over Radio Malaya today. He added that this was giving the British all possible help "under the circumstances prevailing in their country in the fight to conquer the terrorists."

Mr. Harper said he estimated there were "rather less than 200 terrorists" across the Thailand border where they went to refit and train.

He said the Bentong salient "which sticks out like a sore thumb" into Malaya, was the headquarters of the Seventh Independent Platoon of the "Malayan Peoples' Liberation Army"

Mr. Harper said despite many captures by the Thai police "arms are being and have been" smuggled across the frontier. but not in vast quantities.

NEW C-IN-C OF FAR EAST AIR FORCE

LONDON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Sir Thomas M. Williams has declined to accept the Post of Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far East Air Force because of ill health, it was announced today.

Air Vice Marshal Sanderson, Director-General of Personnel at the Air Ministry, will now become Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far Eastern Air Force it was learned later.

THREE ATTACKS ON RAILWAYS

SINGAPORE, April 19 (PTI): Guerillas made three attacks on Malayan railways during the past 24 hours. They derailed an engine and four wagons of a train near Triang in Pahang State yesterday. There were no casualties.

CITY MAY HAVE LIGHT RAINS

BOMBAY, Saturday: On Saturday light thundershowers occurred at a few places in Hyderabad and Deccan Desh, a weather bulletin late tonight said.

The day temperature was generally 2 to 6 degrees above normal in Saurashtra, Gujerat and Deccan Desh and it was nearly normal in Cutch, Konkan and Hyderabad.

The highest temperature in the region was 111 degrees recorded at Jalgoan.

In Bombay, Colaba recorded 90 degrees, which was nearly normal and Santacruz recorded 89 degrees. On Sunday no appreciable change in day temperature is likely in the region.

Bombay city and suburbs will have variable sky with possibility of stray passing light rains or drizzles and day temperature is likely to decrease.

AMERICA'S NEW JET-BOMBER

WASHINGTON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Defence Department announced last night that a new eight jet heavy bomber stayed aloft for one hour and seven minutes on its maiden flight at Fort Worth Texas.

The big plane is known as the YB-60. No other details were given of the highly secret bomber which is the second eight-engine jet bomber to fly this week for the first time.

The YB-60 was a sweeping development of the B-36 bomber which has six conventional piston engines and four jet engines.

JEPSON CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young Comrades scored a two nil victory over the Mazagaon Institute in the Jepson Cup Hockey Tournament played on the Lloyds Reclamation Grounds this evening. Both the goals were scored by Cosmes Mendis.

Vietminh Take A Village

SAIGON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): From a fortified village Vietminh troops yesterday counter-attacked French Union forces carrying on the sweep "Polo" about 15 miles east of Hanoi, according to the Vietnam-Presse news agency.

They offered strong resistance against a French armoured column striving to occupy the village. Bombers and fighters went in to reduce resistance, but late yesterday French troops had not yet occupied the village.

Elsewhere in the same zone ten battalions of French Union forces in pursuit of Vietminh met only light resistance in some villages

Dr. Graham's Report Forecast

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI-AFP): Dr. Graham's third report on his Kashmir negotiations, expected to be submitted next week to the Security Council, will, like his former reports, admit failure to reach an agreed settlement between India and Pakistan on the demilitarization question; nevertheless, a silver lining will be discernible in it, according to circles in close touch with Dr. Graham's secretariat here.

ZAMINDARI ACT HELD VALID

GWALIOR, April 19 (UPI): The Madhya Bharat High Court delivered judgment today holding the Zamindari Abolition Act passed by the state last year as valid.

The case arose on a petition filed on behalf of the Jagirdars questioning the validity of the act. The High Court has granted leave to the petitioner to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Wage Increase For Telephone Mechanics

NEW YORK, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): A compromise wage increase agreement early today ended the strike of ten thousand telephone mechanics against the Western Electric Company and gave hope for a quick settlement of two remaining telephone strikes.

Egyptian General Elections

CAIRO, April 19 (PTI): The Egyptian general elections, originally scheduled for May 18 but postponed "indefinitely" will take place before the end of this year.

This was revealed in a written statement read to the press by Makram Ebeid Pasha, leader of the Kotla Independent Wafdist) Party, after a meeting he had with Premier Hilaly Pasha today.

Mrs. Parthasarathy Off To U.S.A.

BOMBAY, April 19 (PTI): Mrs. G. Parthasarathy, Principal of the Ethiraja's College for Women in Madras, who has been invited by the U.S. State Department to America under their "leader exchange programme" left for London by air today on way to New York.

In the United States, Mrs. Parthasarathy will visit various educational and other institutions. She will be away for ten weeks.

Sodium Sulphide Factory

JAIPUR, April 19 (PTI): The sodium sulphide factory at Jodhpur, which remained closed for a long time due to several difficulties as now been restarted. Rajasthan Government is finding new uses for sodium sulphate and propose to increase the production.

OIL LAMP DOES IT

TUNIS, April 19 (PTI): A Sentry who used an oil lamp to look into a petrol tauk at Pont du Fahs, near Sousse, started a fire which exploded sixty thousand cartridges and 250 mortar shells stored nearby. He was badly burned.

ONLY ONE SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Medical Council's Plea

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The Medical Council of India today stressed that there should be "only one system of medicine in India, namely, the modern system of medicine, with a minimum uniform standard as prescribed by the Council." Dr. C. S. Patel presided.

In a resolution, the Council, which concluded its two-day session here this evening, opposed the idea of teaching any of the indigenous systems of medicine or homoeopathy during the undergraduate course in modern medicine. The idea was mooted in the Conference of the State Health Ministers in 1950.

Sudan Leader Meets Governor-General

KHARTOUM, April 19.

The Leader of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, Abdulla Key Khalil, saw Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan at noon today.

Sir Robert is flying to London tonight at the invitation of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary.

For Frontier Gandhi's Release

NEW DELHI, April 19.

A committee representing various political parties has been formed here to work for securing the release from jail of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

ACHESON'S TERMS FOR TALKS WITH SOVIET

WASHINGTON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The Secretary of State Mr. Acheson said today the United States was willing and eager to resolve all major frictions in the world by peaceful negotiation — but only if there appeared to be any "honest and reasonable" basis for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

He made this statement in a Foreign Policy speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors meeting in convention here.

Mr. Acheson said the United States and its allies had made it clear they could not take a step backwards nor jeopardise the emergence in Europe of a new era of co-operation.

For this reason the United States, he said, would continue to give full support to plans designed to secure the participation of Germany in a purely defensive European community.

Churchill On Way To Recovery

LONDON, April 19 (UPI): Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who has been suffering from a heavy chest cold, was today reported to be on the way to recovery at his Chartwell residence in Kent. Queen Elizabeth, it is stated, has advised him to spend the week in the castle.

Passport Refused

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): Mr. Jyoti Basu, Communist MLA and Secretary of the B P T U C, said in a statement today that the Government of West Bengal in consultation with the Government of India had refused to grant passports to Mr. Satyapriya Banerjee, President of the B P T U C. and himself, to visit China.

Another invitee, Mr. M. A. Sayeed, Secretary of the United Seamen's Union, has, however, been granted a passport and will be leaving for Peking on Tuesday.

20 Missing After Rockburst

ROBERTSONPET, April 19 (PTI): About twenty men are reported to be missing following a rockburst which occurred this morning at the Champion Reef Mine, Kolar Goaldfields.

PEPSU Congress Leaders For Delhi

PATIALA, April 19 (PTI): Col. Raghbir Singh leader of the PEPSU Congress Party has been called to Delhi by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, it is reliably learnt.

Col. Raghbir Singh, accompanied by Shri Brish Bhan and Sardar Prem Singh are leaving today for Delhi. They are expected to acquaint the Congress High Command with the latest developments.

MINISTRY-MAKING IN PEPSU

PATIALA, April 19 (PTI): Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, leader of the United Front Party, who was to submit the list of the members of his Cabinet to the Rajpramukh before noon today had not done so. He was still holding consultations with members of his party individuaully.

Consequently, the Rajpramukh has postponed his departure for Delhi till tomorrow.

Caretaker Ministry In PEPSU

PATIALA, April 19: His Highness the Rajpramukh has accepted the resignation of his Ministry tendered by Col. Raghbir Singh, Chief Minister of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and has asked him to carry of as a caretaker Government till the formation of the new Ministry, an official announcement said today.

His Highness has invited Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, leader of the United Front, to form a new Ministry.

Argentine Expedition To Himalayas

BUENOS AIRES, April 19

Argentina is sending an expedition to the Himalayas next year, mainly to test equipment made in Argentina to designs used by a French expedition two years ago, it was announced today.

The expedition, to be called "President Peron", has been created by the Argentine Sports Federation with the support of the Argentine Army.

KARNATAK DEMANDS 2 CABINET SEATS

(Continued from page 13)

sions with the Planning Commission, but it is likely that his presence may be availed of in the choice of representatives and the making of the Bombay Cabinet.

Informed circles state that Mr M. P. Patil has agreed to abide by Karnatak's decision not to accept less than two Cabinet seats.

While Mr. Morarji Desai wants to have a compact cabinet, consisting of nine ministers, as a larger cabinet is likely to become unwieldy, the other Congress groups want a larger cabinet to facilitate proportional representation.

The clamour from these groups is for a cabinet of at least twelve, Maharashtra wants five seats, Karnatak two, (preferably three), Bombay two, Gujarat three.

In the meantime it has not been decided if the second Cabinet portfolio for Karnatak will go to Mr. K. F. Patil, Mr. V. V. Patil is however in the running.

SHADOW OVER YOUTH CONFERENCE

SHOLAPUR, 19 (UPI): Bombay's ministry-making cast its shadow over the two-day session of the Maharashtra Youth Congress, which commenced here today when Shri B. S. Hirey, who was to preside over it could not do so, he having been required to go to Delhi for high level discussions with the Congress High Command in connection with the Bombay's new Ministry. Even Shri S. K. Patil, who inaugurated the session and Shri Y. B. Chavan, Parliamentary Secretary, left for Bombay by train in great haste this evening immediately after the inaugural session so as to be in Bombay in case they were needed for further consultations in connection with the formation of the new Ministry.

Mediteranean Pact

SPAIN'S BID TO FIGHT COMMUNISM

CAIRO, April 19 (UPA): The weekly, Akhar el Yom, described Spanish Foreign Minister Artajo's mission to the Middle East as one step toward realization of Spain's 'dream' to establish a powerful Mediterranean pact, backed by an army of 5,000,000 men.

It said Spain wants such a pact to include the Arab states, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Spain supported by United States technical assistance.

It added, Spain was aware that formation of such a pact would necessitate revision of the Atlantic Pact, as the latter includes Greece and Turkey which naturally should belong to the former.

It said the Spanish Government believed the Mediterranean Army would be stronger than NATO forces in checking Communism.

IKE Suffers From Throat Trouble

PARIS, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Eisenhower is suffering from an infection of the throat and has had to postpone his visit to Oslo, SHAPE announced today.

"His condition is not serious, but is a bad infection, and the General will be unable to leave tomorrow", a spokesman said.

Ceylon Indians' Plan For Franchise

BADULLA (Ceylon), April 19 (PTI): The Ceylon Indian Congress today directed its working committee to "launch such struggle as may be necessary in order to secure removal of all discriminatory legislation against the Ceylon Indian community and as an immediate measure to obtain voting rights at the forthcoming general elections for disenfranchised electors of Indian origin".

The Congress passed a resolution to this effect here on the second day of its twelfth annual session.

Storm Havoc In Talegaon

POONA, April 19 (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from Talegaon, Dabhade, it is estimated that the Talegaon citizens have suffered a loss of nearly Rs. 25,000 due to the sudden storm, which broke out on Wednesday night. The Talegaon General Hospital buildings, the Talegaon Glass Factory building and the Samarth Vidyalaya building have also been damagtd badly, it is learnt.

Two Red M.L.A.s To Be Released

SIMLA, April 19 (PTI): The Punjab Government has decided to release two Communist members of the Punjab Assembly, Sardar Achhar Singh Chhina and Mr. Wadhawa Ram, it was learned today.

Both of them were elected to the Punjab Assembly while in detention.

Mysore Rajpramukh For Kashmir

OOTACAMUND, Apail 19 (PTI) His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore is leaving for Kashmir for a holiday at invitation of Mr. Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir. He left today for Mysore from where he will fly to Kashmir, where he will stay for two weeks.

Arms Find In Village Headman's House

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): The Midnapore police searched yesterday the house of a village chowakidar at Khejri in Contai sub-division and rcecovered a suitcase containing a revolver a pistol, some live cartridges, spearheads and a quantity of acid, it was officially learnt here.

Nearly half a dozen persons were taken into custody in this connection.

Move To Censure Truman

REPUBLICAN BID IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): A group of Republican Senators yesterday made a bid to get the senate to censure President Truman for his seizure of the 8,000 million dollar steel industry.

As they did so, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer said he planned to impose a wage increase in the industry early next week but had proposed "one final joint meeting" between representatives of 650,000 workers and managements to try and reach agreement.

M. R. Sawyer, who has run the industry since Mr. Truman's seizure order on April 8, made his statement after separate meetings with managers and Mr. Philip Murray, Steel Workers' Union Chief.

The Republican move in the Senate was in the form of an amendment which would have the effect of cutting off all funds supporting President Truman's order taken because of the wages deadlock.

They claimed that some Democrats supported them. Senator Homer Ferguson, Michigan, introducing the amendment, said Mr. Truman had shown he believed himself" above the constitution and above the law."

CONCESSION TO TEXTILE MILLS

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI): The Government of India has decided to permit mills to sell coarse and medium cloth to buyers of their own choice upto 80 per cent of the cloth packed, instead of 50 per cent, says a Press Note issued tonight by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

The concession, which will continue only for the months of May and June, 1952, has been given after reviewing the position regarding lifting of cloth under controlled distribution by State nominees.

Writ Of Mandamus Against M. B. Govt.

GWALIOR, April 19 (PTI): The Chief Justice, Mr. C. K. Shinde, and Mr. Justice P. V. Dixit of the Madhya Bharat High Court have admitted a petition filed by Mr. V. V. Ayachit, President of the Ujjain Municipal 'ad hoc' Committee, praying for a writ of mandamus against the State Government on the ground that its order of March 26 dissolving the 'ad hoc' Committee and appointing an administrator was not according to law.

Their Lordships have also issued a rule nisi on Government returnable on May 6.

German Delegation To Peking

BERLIN, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): A delegation from the Communist sponsored free German Trade Union was flying to Peking today for May Day celebrations in China, the East German News Agency ADN reported.

The delegates, who will be guests of the "All Chinese Trade Union," will then spend a month on a study tour in China.

The leader of the Delegation will be Kurt Helbig, a member of the secretariat of the committee of the Free German Trade Union

Britons Take To Indian Hemp!

UNITED NATIONS, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): The British delegate has told the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs that Indian hem smoking has increased in Britain "particularly in connection with some modern forms of dancing."

The delegate, Mr. John H. Walker, said reports of the increase had been "grosaly exaggerated", but the problem was being carefully watched.

Bhalekar Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. R. S. Bhalekar, leather expert and Superintendent, Government Leather Working School Khar, was felicitated on his retirement from service by the Leather Goods Manufacturers' & Dealers' Association at a reception at "Mongini" today.

Mr. Chandulal C. Shah who presided over the gathering paid glowing tributes to Mr. Bhalekar for his "37 years' of selfless service in the cause of industry." He said that much of the progress of the industry in the State and outside was linked up with Mr. Bhalekar's efforts and devotion. He hoped that even after retirement he would continue to take an active interest in the welfare of the industry.

Mr. C. A. Ferens, a member of the industry, said that though Mr. Bhalekar's retirement was well-earned, it would come as a blow to the industry which was passing through a crisis at present. It would also mean a big loss to the School which, he added, had made "such an outstanding progress under his able direction."

He hoped that Mr. Bhalekar would continue to render the same devoted service to the industry, which had "still a lot to learn from him," as in the past.

Mr. Bhalekar in his reply said that there should be greater emphasis on educational literature on the subject, if the industry were to make satisfactory progress. He said that during his long term of office in the School, since its inception, as many as 400 students had been trained in the leather crafts, many of whom, he added occupied high position in the industry today.

A number of other businessmen and dealers in the line also paid tributes to Mr. Bhalekar's abilities and devotion to the industry.

Food Poisoning Cases In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another case of food poisoning in which one woman died and a man was hospitalised was reported to the police today, from Nagpada area.

It was stated that a Hindu woman, Rajkarni Joshi and a Muslim Usman Ismail who were staying in Princess Lodge, Nagpada Road, had some soft drinks in the afternoon. Soon after, they started vomiting. The woman died, and the man was removed to the hospital where he is undergoing treatment.

Film Godown Gutted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fire broke out this evening at the National Film Stores Limited, a godown at Mahim and completely gutted the first storey of the building and the films stored therein.

Engines of the Fire Brigade rushed to the spot at 7-15 p.m. immediately after the fire broke and brought the fire under control by 8-15 p.m.

The building is two storeyed and is used as a film vault, it was stated.

Kidnapping Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The story of a young minor girl of 14, a victim of a kidnapping case, was narrated before Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot at the Mazagaon Court today. The police, while applying for the remand of the girl said that a few days ago she was kidnapped by two persons and was taken to Patna, where they were accosted and arrested by the Railway Police. One of the alleged kidnappers is stated to be a former employee of her father.

The Court ordered the girl to be remanded in the Children's Home.

Nepal Wants Loan From India

KATHMANDU, April 19 (PTI): Three Nepalese Ministers—Defence, Finance and Home—are going to Delhi tomorrow evening to negotiate a fifteen-crore loan deal with India and to discuss "routine matters" of mutual interest.

AIR OBSERVATION PILOT'S WINGS

Two officers of the Regiment of Artillery, Lt. N. Y. Sowani of Kolhapur and Lt. A. C. Rebello of Hubli, who received the Air Observation Post Pilot's Wings att a Special Ceremonial Parade held on Saturday at the School of Artillery, Deolali. Picture shows: Lt. N. Y. Sowani receiving the wing from Air Commodore Arjun Singh, Air Officer Commanding, Operational Command, I.A.F.

GUNNERS RECEIVE WINGS

DEOLALI, April 19.

AT a special combined ceremonial parade of Army and Air Force held here this morning, Air Commodore Arjun Singh, Air Officer Commanding, Operational Command, I.A.F. presented the Air Observation Post Pilots Wings to two Artillery Officers who had completed their one year's course.

Air Commodore Arjun Singh took the salute as the Army and Air Force men marched past him and a few Austers flew over.

Congratulating the Officers who were receiving the Wings, Air Commodore Arjun Singh said that for a Pilot there are two memorable days. One, the day on which he is allowed his first solo and the second, when he gets the Wings. The latter day was more important because the Pilot is much more trusted as he is being entrusted with the lives of others. Air Commodore Arjun Singh advised Pilots against over-confidence and exhorted them to keep flying "There is no age limit for Pilots", he said. He hoped that more young Officers would go in for A.O.P. courses as they can put in more years of service in flying.

Air Commodore Arjun Singh was received by Brigadier K. P. Candeth. The band of the Regiment of Artillery was in attendance throughout the parade.

The Officers who received the Wings were Lt. N. Y. Sowani and Lt. A. C. Rebello. These Officers have completed a course of one year in flying, observation of fire from air, gunnery, tactics and communications. The training was given by the Indian Air Force which is ultimately responsible for giving flying training to the Artillery Officers and the Naval Pilots. Eight months preliminary training was given to the Officers at the No. 1 Air Force Academy, Secunderabad and four months final training at Deolali.

Air Observation Post is an essential part of the Regiment of Artillery for the obsevation of fire from air and tactical and photo reconnaissance. While before 1948 Officers were trained only in the U. K., full training is now given in India.

Madras Legislature Sessions

MADRAS, April 19 (PTI): Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, has summoned the first session of the State Legislative Assembly and Council to meet on May 3 and May 5 respectively, when the members of these Houses will be sworn in.

LORRY ROLLS DOWN GHATS

PANWEL, April 19 (H.S.): A motor lorry, carrying sheep from Poona to Panwel met with an accident in the Khandala Ghats. The lorry slipped from the road on Wednesday and rolled down from the height of nearly 150 feet in the adjoining valley. Some of the sheep along with one passenger were killed instantaneously. Two other passengers were also badly injured.

French Hunt For Terrorists

TUNIS, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): French troops and police were today combing the Mareth area in south-western Tunisia for terrorists, who machinegunned a police post during the night.

The attacks disappeared after spraying the post with bullets, injuring no one.

Police found spent cartridges from British automatic rifles, Italian carbines and service rifles along a neighbouring ridge.

IN AZAD KASHMIR

LAHORE, April 19 (PTI): Elections of the "All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference" in Azad Kashmir which commenced two months ago are nearing completion, according to a press release by the Muslim Conference Election Board.

The members of the General Council elected so far included Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Lt.-Col. Sher Ahmed Khan, Raja Muhammad Haider Khan, Sirdar Muhammad Yasinkhan and Lt.-Col. Rehmatullah Khan.

First Time Since Partition

LAHORE, April 19 (PTI): For the first time since partition more than two hundred Pakistani Hindu and Sikh pilgrims from Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Mardan and Swat assembled at the famous Panja Sahib Gurudwara near Hasan Abadal to celebrate Baisakhi, according to a report in the Pakistan press.

A.B. PATEL NOT TO RESIGN

MOMBASA, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. B. Patel, leader of the Indian elected members to the Kenya Legislative Council, has reversed his decisin to resign from the Council.

The Council officially ended its term of office this week, pending a general election next month

In doing this Mr. Patel came out in opposition against the Indian National Congress of East Africa which he accused of adopting an isolationist policy in urging a boycott of the Legislative Council by Indian members of the Council in protest against a separate voters roll for Moslems.

He announced at a public meeting here last night, that he had changed his mind after a visit from a "very high and important man in the life of the colony" who "convinced me I could still play a useful part in Kenya's progress during the next four year term of the Council in exerting my best endeavours towards minimising the present regrettable isolation of the Indian community."

Armed Refugees Force Down Passenger Plane

GRAZ, (Austria), April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Five refugees, pistols in hand, forced a Yugoslav airline company plane to land at Thalerhof airfield here yesterday, police said.

The pilot had been forced to change his route. The plane, with 11 passengers aboard, was on a routine trip from Zagred to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. An earlier report had said the plane was flying from Belgrade to Frankfurt.

The five refugees were taken into custody by the British occupation authorities in Syria.

EXPLOSION AT M.V.D. STATION

One Killed In Potsdam

BONN, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): One person was killed and 4 injured in a heavy explosion at East Germany's biggest meteorological station at Potsdam last Wednesday, according to the West German news agency DPA.

The agency, quoting "usually reliable sources," said the station, which was used for supplying weather data to Soviet armed forces, had been occupied by the MVD (Soviet Secret Police) and its head, Col. N. F. Vassiliev, placed under detention.

Officials at the Potsdam station told PTI-Reuter today there was a "small accident" there on Wednesday but reports that one person was killed and four injured were not true.

MISSOURI RIVER PLAYS HAVOC

OMAHA, (Nebraska), April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Hundreds of emergency workers rushed to the fight against the run away Missouri river today, when a burst sewer sent water gushing through the streets of Omaha.

Men toiled through the night against 'the new threat to an extensive area of the city's warehouses, railway yards and factories, while the muddy torrents spread further destruction downstream for 200 miles.

Smashing river banks, engulfing farmlands, the river crest carried new terror into riverside communities of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, driving growing numbers of families from their homes.

Journalists To Organise On Professional Lines

TRADE UNIONISM NO PANACEA

S.I.J.F. Chief's Views

MADRAS, April 19 (PTI).

MR. N. RAGHUNATHA IYER, President of the Southern India Journalists Federation, stated here today that a "Free and prosperous press is the most powerful safeguard of a people's freedom.

Presiding over the annual conference of the S.I.J.F., Mr. Raghunatha Iyer said that he strongly resented any interference with the freedom of the press. "The mere presence of a legislation like the Press Act on the statute book is pernicious and will tend to overawe timorous newspapers and make them take flight from their duty to the public". He urged that the Press Act should be allowed to lapse at the end of the two-year period and that, meanwhile, the Central and State Governments should strongly resist the temptation to make use of it. He said that Section 124 (A) IPC remained unrepealed and it should be scrapped without further delay.

Mr. Iyer said that the condition of the working journalists was rapidly deteriorating before the "oppressive, high" cost of living and the newspaper proprietors with very few exceptions were "profoundly oblivious" to the fact. The remuneration of the working journalists in India was 'deplorably low", he said.

Referring to the demand of the Federation of Working Journalists, Delhi, for the appointment of a Press Commission, Mr. Iyer said "I have every sympathy with these demands and I am sure the S. I. J. F. will heartily welcome any move that is likely to prod the public and the Government into taking notice of our plight".

The S.I.J.F. would, however, expect to be consulted with regard to the composition and terms of reference of any Commission that might be appointed, he said.

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer was glad that the Delhi Federation of Working Journalists had suggested inclusion of the need for a Press Council among the terms of reference to the Press Commission. On the Federation's request for Government intervention and legislation for fixing not merely minimum pay but also salary scales, he said that he would be glad if such intervention bore fruit, but he doubted the possibility of any such thing happening.

"Our experience of government-sponsed committees in the U.P. and C.P. does not encourage optimism. Nor must we forget that salary-scale, in order to be practicable, will have to take note not merely of regional differences but of differences between paper and paper," he said.

PLEA FOR PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATION

Mr. Iyer said that editorial workers should organise themselves on professional rather than trade union lines.

"It is true", he said, "that newspaper proprietors in this country have not shown much initiative and enterprise as they might have done, for instance, in regard to the manufacture of newsprint. All the same, private ownership cannot be eliminated without doing more harm than good. But, it could be docked of its evil features by the activisation of the professional conscience, the awakening of public opinion and the introduction of safeguards in the public interest such as the limitation of dividends and the utilisation of surplus profits for keeping staffs contended and rendering cheaper and more efficient service to the public.

'It is the professional, not the partisan approach that can secure a peaceful hearing and public support for such proposals for reform", he said.

ONLY 200 PAPERS "STABLE"

Out of 3,000 journals published in India, Mr. Iyer said, there were hardly 200 which could be called "stable and successful journals" and the bulk of editorial employees in the country worked in the remaining 2,800 odd small papers. "How can we expect a paper with a circulation of a few hundreds and practically no advertisement revenue, to pay three or four editorial employees' wages which would compare favourably even with those of the menials eslewhere? That, to my mind, is the crux of the problem which organisations that claim to speak for editorial employees must squarely face. I have always said that apart from other objections, trade unionism which is being preached as a panacea for all our ills, will not touch the problem of these unfortunates," he said.

These small and mostly poor and incompetent papers are scattered all over the country. Their owners are not and cannot be organised in a representative body, even if their employees can and when that is the case how will a kind of collective bargaining be possible?", he asked.

"In view of the exaggerated importance that is being attached to trade unionism, I would like people to remember that the working journalists' lot cannot be transformed by mere organisational devises, so long as the industry does not expand and grow in prosperity and strength", he said.

Mr. Raghunatha Iyer referred to the Journalists' Benevolent Fund proposed to be started by the S.I.J.F. and said that with the generous support of all journalists and the philanthropic public, the fund, like the tiny seed of the banyan, would grow and flourish and bring succour to a "worthy class of public servants who are peculiarily defenceless against the changes and chances of life".

Punishment For Wife-Beater

MARGHERITA (Assam), April 19: Wives of tea garden labourers and coal miners, living in a bustee near here, have formed a union to bring overbearing husbands under control.

After the bustee headman had repeatedly failed to redress their grievances, the wives put their heads together on Wednesday and decided to tolerate no insults and indignities in future and to collectively punish any man who beats his wife. They also resolved not to prepare "Hia (fermented rice) for their husbands nor encourage absenteeism among them.

Jap-Korean Talks Fail

TOKYO, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Hopes of early agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea to establish normal relations faded here today.

Mr. Shunichi Matsomoto, who headed the Japanese delegates in negotiations, said he feared their efforts had "become useless" and that new efforts for agreements must be made.

The Los Angeles Sheriff's Office reported on Friday it had sighted the wreckage of a twin-engine Trans-Continental non-scheduled airliner in Puante Hills in Whittier, California, region 14 miles east of here.

Plea For Ban On Obscene Books

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 19 (PTI): The Secunderabad Municipal Corporation today passed a resolution requesting the State Government to ban the sale of "obscene and scurrilous literature and books and magazines that are likely to corrupt the minds of the youth and lead them astray."

CONGRESS PARTIAL TO CAPITALIST?

Dhillon's Charge

DUMKA (Santhal Parganas), April 18 (PTI): Col. G. S. Dhillon, Secretary-General of the All-India Forward Bloc, addressing a rally of over 500 State Forward Bloc workers here today said that despite "its loud protestations" the Congress could not deny its partiality for the capitalists who were thriving everywhere at the cost of the impoverished masses.

The Forward Bloc, Col. Dhillon claimed, could bring about a social revolution and lead the country to progress by building a strong and militant organisation.

Jap Mission Flying Home

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): Mr. Taizo Ishizaka, leader of the Japanese Industrial Mission to India, and other members of the delegation left by air this morning for Tokyo.

Mr. Ishizaka said before leaving that the mission was very grateful for the hospitality they had received in India, and with the signing of a peace treaty between India and Japan by the end of the month, there would be increased trade relations between the two countries.

STATE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONERS

Nehru To Inaugurate Conference

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI):—Prime Minister Nehru will inaugurate a Conference of State Development Commissioners, scheduled to meet here on May 7. The Conference is expected to discuss problems relating to "community projects" proposed to be undertaken by the Governments and formulate definite programmes of work.

The Conference will last for a week. For the purposes of on-the-spot study, arrangements are being made during the Conference for the Commissioners to visit Nilokheri, Faridabad and Ettawah, which are some of the well-known community projects now in progress.

Papal Internuncio

NEW DELHI, April 19 (PTI): The Papal Internuncio in India, his Excellency Most Rev. Leo Kierkels, left Delhi today for Switzerland by air.

The Papal Internuncio was in hospital for the last eight weeks, undergoing treatment for gastric ulcers. He is proceeding to Lausenne in Switzerland for further treatment.

He was seen off at the airport by members of the diplomatic corps and a large number of friends.

Train Looted Near Viramgam

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Sensational news has reached here that a passenger train was looted near Viramgam Railway station by a gang of dacoits who cut signal wires to stop the train. They decamped with bags from the postal mail van after belabouring the staff, it is learnt here. An armed police party with a special officer has rushed to the place. More details are awaited.

Long Kisses, No Indication

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPA): Three long and tender kisses with which actress Joan Bennett said goodbye to her husband, Producer Walter Wanger, prompted talk about a reconciliation Friday.

But, when Miss Bennett arrived here after an overnight flight from Los Angeles, she refused to talk either about a possible reconciliation or the case in which her husband was charged with shooting her agent, Jennings Lang. "My attorney told me not to say anything", she said.

She flew here to get some costumes. She will fly to Chicago tonight to take over the role from Rosalind Russell in "The Bell, Book and Candle". It will be her first legitimate stage performance since "Stage Door", 13 years ago.

Flying Saucer Again

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Flying saucers were today reported over Newfoundland's west coast by a local resident who said he saw a strange looking object—resembling as near as possible the descriptions he had heard about flying saucers—hovering overhead.

The man said, he saw the object when looking out of his window after being awakened by a dog howling. The strange object circled twice before heading eastward, he said.

During the day, many aircraft were over Newfoundland, some trying to track down the strange object sighted by Mr. Hamilton but no trace has been reported.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 6)

fact prolonging in a way the agony of the patient. Age is a devastating thing, especially when there is no possibility of taking adequate nutrition. The patient, or rather old person, knows it. In fact often there is a pathetic appeal to the doctor to end all agonies by giving some painless drug. But the medical man can only go by the oath of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, not to do anything to injure or harm any human life. All that can be done is to alleviate suffering.

Under these circumstances, Euthanasia is far, far off. Humanity as it is today, except under Hitler in Nazi Germany, can never bring itself to look with favour on the advocacy of Euthanasia for even incurables let alone the merely old.

Howlers

THE general run of graduates aspiring for administrative posts has recently come in for severe ridicule. The review of the Public Service Commission on the competitive examinations last year in Uttar Pradesh lists among other things samples of howlers committed by the examinees. Some of these are really interesting. For instance "The Holy Bible was written by the Pope.' The examiners, however, say that a modest 'I do not know" would have been a more honest and less ridiculous answer!

There are of course a lot of queer spelling which only shows that some of the candidates are in pre-Johnsonian days. King's English and Oxford English are of recent times, while India is an ancient land. It is fortunate that some of the candidates in their over-enthusiasm for India's ancient culture did not sanskritize the spellings!

All the candidates for these competitive examination come from the class of university degree-holders. There is a trite saying that university education did no harm to anybody who was willing to learn. In the field of newspaper work one finds that the saying is quite appropriate. It is not very often that a university degree carries with it an adequate fund of general knowledge. In one instance a couple of youngsters hailing from a university in South India were taken on as apprentices by an Englishman who was the editor of a prominent paper. The next day the editor presided over a Tilak anniversary meeting. The youngsters were jointly assigned to report the proceedings for the paper. When the report was submitted it was found that apart from other discrepancies they did not know even the slogan that Tilak gave in the fight for India's freedom. This report was touched up by the deskman and in some printable shape it appeared in the paper. The editor in his usual drawl said "for the first attempt, it is a fine report."

Their Abode

THERE have been more howlers in newspaper offices and news agency messages than in any competitive examinations, though all of them do not see the light of day. For instance the slogan of the French Revolution has been twisted and turned times out of number. Whether Budapest and Bukharest are the capitals of Rumania or Hungary or vice versa is always a puzzle. But a newspaperman, if the office has the requisite reference books, and he knows where to lay his hands on can find out in no time what he wants. However there has been in India editor-proprietors one of whom boasted that he ran a daily paper for six years without a single copy of any dictionary in the office! A newspaper office should be a continuation of university training in practical life, which it can only become if there are adequate reference books and sizeable library.

Recently the Working Journalists' Federation of Indian met and passed certain resolutions on the conditions of work, remuneration and other matters connected with the profession. It is not unoften in India to find that a daily paper is run by two newsmen from morning till early next day, in two "shifts". The issue of daily working period also has been much talked about. Even today there are new paper offices where the newsman in India finds that he has to work, because of inadequate staff, every minute of the seven, or in some offices eight, hours of his duty period with mutilated mis-spelt messages coming like an avalanche over the teleprinter machines in the office, to produce a paper to catch the "locking up" time for printing.

Newspaper business in India is said to be developing into an industry This is true in the case of probably less than 25 percent the papers, if we take them in of the totality. The rest do not yet deserve either the status or name of "industry", because they are still inadequately staffed to the extent that no industry worth the name could be started with that shortage of man-power in the editorial or composing staff. Neither are the payments graded or standardised as in any industry which is well organised. The resolutions of the working journalists therefore are too much in advance of the conditions of the industry in majority of cases.

BOMBAY PLAYERS LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA

BOMBAY, Friday.

Bombay's representatives on the Indian cricket team to tour England this Summer left for Calcutta by a special plane this morning.

They consist of D. G. Phadkar, R V Divecha, M. K. Mantri, V L. Manjrekar, P. R. Umrigar, G. S. Ramchand and S. G. Shinde.

The entire team of seventeen assemble in Calcutta from where they fly to the United Kingdom by the charter plane.

YOUTH MUST BE PREPARED TO TAKE OVER

Congress Has Not Lost Its Revolutionary Urge, Says Hiray

SHOLAPUR, April 19 (UPI).

A WARNING to the youth of India not to be misled by illusive and so-called revolutionary slogans of strikes and satyagraha raised by other political parties, was contained in the presidential speech of Shri B. S. Hiray, President of M.P.C.C., at the second session of the Maharashtra Youth Congress which commenced here today.

Shri Hiray could not attend the session having been required to go to Delhi, his printed speech was read out by Shri B. Chavan, member of the provincial youth congress board and parliamentary secretary to the Bombay Government.

Shri S. K. Patil, president of the B.P.C.C. inaugurated the session which was attended by over one hundred delegates from all over Maharashtra.

Shri Hiray's address referred to the prevailing misconception among the youth that the Congress, with the attainment of independence, had lost its revolutionary character and had become merely a party which carried on the administration of the country.

He called upon the young generation to remember the message of constructive revolution given by Gandhiji to the nation and to dedicate themselves to constructive work in a planned and coordinated manner, so as to build up a new India wherein people would truly enjoy benefits of hard won freedom.

While cautioning youths to keep themselves aloof from communalism, Shri Hiray said they must remember that Bharat was a secular state.

PATIL'S ADDRESS

Shri S. K. Patil, inaugurating the esssion said "young men and women of India must now train themselves for leadership which would be theirs in a few years to come." It was no use being disappointed and frustrated he said, and added youths must develop virtues and other requirements, which leadership of a great nation required.

The youth, he added, had to realise that the present leadership of the country "is getting increasingly old and tired". They could not expect any great imagination, much less any vitality and drive from that leadership, 'which had played its innings very well by preparing the country for freedom and ultimately achieving it in its lifetime". The youth of India, Shri Patil continued, must consider itself particularly lucky, because it had a legacy and heritage which was so noble and substantial.

S. K. PATIL ON LADDER OF DEMOCRACY

SHOLAPUR, April 19 (PTI).

Mr. S. K. Patil, member of the Parliament and former Mayor of Bombay, replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the municipality here today, said that the success of democracy in India would depend on the progress achieved in the field of Local Self-Government.

He said the local bodies formed the first ladder by which we have to get to the full democracy and therefore everybody professing to do service to the nation and to promote and preserve democratic form of administration should do their best in discharging the great responsibilities that lay on the local bodies.

CENTRAL REVENUES ALLOCATION

Existing Arrangements To Continue

NEW DELHI, April 19.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Articles 270, 272 and 725 of the Constitution of India, after considering the provisional recommendations of the Finance Commission, the President has issued an Order today called "The Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1952".

This Order continues for the financial year 1952-53 the existing arrangements for the allocation of income-tax and payments of grants-in-aid to the States.

GHATAPRABHA PROJECT

Karnatak's Plea To Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A delegation consisting of Mr. S. Nijalingappa, M.P., Mr. B. N. Datar M.P., and Mr R. S. Hukerikar, M.L.C., left last night for Delhi to meet the Planning Commission on April 21. It will press for the inclusion of irrigation schemes for Karnataka in the final Five-Year Plan.

The delegation, which is going on behalf of the Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, is particularly keen on the execution of the entire Ghataprabha Valley Development project.

According to its members, the sum of Rs. 5.45 crores provided in the draft Five-Year Plan for the construction of a portion of the monsoon canal of about 44 miles, has been found to be highly insufficient and unsatisfactory for meeting the needs of the famine stricken parts of Karnatak.

The project, if implemented in full, is expected to irrigate over six lakhs of acre of land.

Textile Exam Results

Intermediate

The following candidates have passed the Intermediate Textile Examination:—

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 2 3 10 12 13 16 17.

PASS CLASS No. 18.

The 'Yamuna-Vaman' Textile Scholarship has been awarded to No. 2.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the Third Year Textile Examination: Nos. 1 9.

Third Year

The following candidates have passed the Third Year Textile Examination:—

FIRST CLASS: Nos. 2 8 13.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 1 3 5 6 7 9 11 12 14 16 17 18.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B. Text Examination: 19 20.

B. Text

The following candidates have passed the B. Text examination:—

FIRST CLASS: Nos. 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 11.

SECOND CLASS: No. 5.

Protest Against Rail Regrouping

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): The East Indian Railway Employees' Union announced today that its Central Executive was meeting at Dehra Dun under the chairmanship of its President, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, to "devise ways and means to fight this irrational regrouping of railways."

Rayalseema Mamine Relief Fund

MADRAS, April 19 (PTI): The Rayalaseema Famine Relief Committee announced today that the total amount of collections and donations for its fund up to April 17 was Rs. 1,05,747-14-3.

Dhebar On His Desire To Relinquish Office

RAJKOT, April 19 (PTI).

MR. U. N. DHEBAR, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, indicated at a press conference here today that he might "in course of time" relinquish his post subject to the approval of the Congress Legislature Party and the Congress High Command.

Mr. Dhebar said that his desire to relinquish office was not a new thought. "I have never considered myself to be a person intended for administration for all times and in the ordinary course I would not have perhaps stood for elections".

Mr. Dhebar explained that one of the reasons which prompted him to stand for elections was the question of implementation of the Girasdari legislation. The legislation was on rails now, he said, and added "I can without fear of disturbance either in administration or implementation of land reforms relinquish the office and another amongst my colleague take over". "But that," Mr. Dhebar said "will be only a considered step and an arrangement between all colleagues".

NO DISUNITY

Mr. Dhebar denied reports of disunity in Saurashtra Congress. "There is no rivalry for office in top leadership", he said, adding that those who talked of disunity in Saurashtra Congress were "ignorant of basic realities in the Saurashtra Congress organisation".

The Chief Minister also denied press reports that the object of his recent visit to Bombay was to discuss the question of his resignation. He said: "I should reveal in the interest of cleaning the air that the object of my visit was to discuss the question of transfer of revenue rights of Dhandhuka villages belonging to Saurashtra Government to the Government of Bombay".

WASHINGTON: A woman lieutenant, Francina Stonesifer, United States Navy, has been appointed Naval Attache of the US Embassy at Oslo.

SECUNDERABAD'S NEW MAYOR

HYDERABAD, April 19 (PTI): Dr. Timmaraju and Mr. B. V. Gurumurthy were today unanimously elected as the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, of the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation.

Suicide Due To Starvation

DACCA, April 19 (UPI): According to a report published in the 'Hilal-e-Pakistan', a boatman committed suicide to escape death from starvation. Yakub Ali, a cultivator of Sudra Union under Hirzaganj police station took up the profession of a boatman because of last year's crop failure. As boatman also he failed to earn his livelihood. He is, therefore, stated to have committed suicide.

Tribals Starving In Chaghai

REWA, April 19 (PTI): Mr. Jagdish Chandra Joshi, Chairman of the Vindhya Pradesh Socialist Party, told a public meeting here last night that it was time the Government came forward to arrange for relief to people in scarcity areas of the state.

Tribals were starving in Chaghai he said.

"Instead of relief, there have been fifty arrests. Those arrested include some Kisan leaders. Let the Government release them forthwith to create a cordial atmosphere on the eve of the first Assembly session," he added.

Fruit & Vegetable Market Body Reconstituted

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay State Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee has been reconstituted by the Government under the chairmanship of Shri Arjun Lala, Chairman, Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Ahmedabad, and Chairman, Central Advisory Committee of Gujarat.

The other members of the Committee are the Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay; the Deputy Traffic Managers of Central and Western Railway; the Superintendent of Markets, Bombay; Shri A. H. Kaji, Director-in-Charge, Bombay State Co-operative Marketing Society, Limited, Bombay; Shri G. M. Meher, Trade Interest, Byculla Vegetable Market, Bombay; Shri D. S. Dabholkar, of Vengurla in Ratnagiri District; Shri H. T. Gadre, of Nasik; Shri R. B. Patil, President, Shendurni Co-operative Fruit Sale Society, East Khandesh District; Shri B. T. Patil, Belgaum Co-operative Gardners' Producers Sale Society, Limited, Belgaum; Dr. V. H. Patil, Chairman, Shahada Purchase and Sale Union, Limited, West Khandesh District; Shri M. K. Girme, of Srirampur in Ahmednagar District; Shri M. J. Buch, Manager, Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited; and the Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay State (Secretary).

The non-official members on the Committee will hold office for three years.

NOMINATIONS TO MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, April 19 (PTI): Sri Prakasa Governor of Madras, has today nominated the following eight persons as members of the State Legislative Council, in pursuance of Clauses 3 (E) and 5 of Article 171 of the Constitution of India:

Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Acharier, Srimathi R. S. Subbalashmi Ammal, Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai, Sri G. Venkataechalam, Sri Narsimhadeva Sathyanarayana, Mrs. M. N. Clubwala and Sri M. Sathyanarayana.

With this, the nomination of 12 members to the Council by the Governor is complete.

The other four members nominated earlier were Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, Sri V. Bashyam Avvangar and Mr. Mahomed Usman.

Trophies For Vanamahotsava

INDORE, April 19 (PTI): The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, has awarded to Madhya Bharat a silver trophy for the survival of the largest number of trees planted during 1950 Vanmahotsava.

It is learnt that Mysore State has been awarded another trophy for planting the largest number of trees in 1951.

Food Grains Arrival

BOMBAY, Saturday: About 6,827 tons of foodgrains were unloaded at the Bombay docks yesterday. Five food ships were in the docks this morning. One more food ship was waiting to berth in the stream today.

Will Represent India At ILO

PATNA, April 19 (PTI): Messrs. Sidhespwar Chaudhury and Chakradhar Chaudhury, Joint Secretary and Organising Secretary, I.N.T.U.C. Bihar, Branch, will represent India as workers' delegate in the coming Iron and Steel Committee meeting of the International Labour Organisation to be held at Geneva, next month, according to Mr. Shiva Chandrika, General Secretary I.N.T.U.C., Bihar branch.

They will be leaving for Geneva by May 1.

The Hyderabad State Cottage Industries Advisory Board has recommended that all government offices should use local cottage industries products as far as possible, it is learnt.

IMPROVING MANGO QUALITY

Side-Grafting Scheme

BOMBAY, Saturday: The scheme for the sidt-grafting of country mango trees, which has been in operation for the last two years, will continue for a further period upto Februarv 28, 1953.

The execution of the scheme is being entrusted to the staff employed at the various central and subsidiary nurseries under the scheme for extension and organisation of vegetable and fruit cultivation in suitable tracts. No separate staff will be employed for this scheme, as hitherto.

The scheme was initiated in the districts of Surat, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Thana, Kolaba and Dharwar, as the need for improving country mango trees in these districts is urgent.

Agricultural Research

PRIZES FOR ARTICLES

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to award two prizes of Rs. 250 and Rs 150 for the two best articles on "How to secure closer relation between research stations and extension workers". The articles which should be in English and should not exceed 5,000 words in length, should reach the Secretary of the Council not later than June 30, 1952.

Details of the rules governing the award of the prizes may be had from the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

Agricultural Education Council

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The first meeting of the All India Council of Agricultural Education will be held at Hyderabad on April 22 and 23 under the chairmanship of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

TOURIST TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, April 19.

The sixth meeting of the Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee will be held in New Delhi on May 5, 1952, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for Transport, Railways and External Affairs.

2 JETS COLLIDE PILOTS KILLED

SKEGNESS (Eastern England), April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Two pilots of the Royal Canadian Air Force stationed in Britain were killed yesterday when their sobre-jet fighters collided in midair and crashed on the coast near here.

SENATE CONFIRMS MURPHY'S SELECTION

WASHINGTON, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Robert Murphy was confirmed by the Senate yesterday as America's first post-war Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Murphy, now Ambassador to Belgium, was nominated by President Truman on Wednesday.

"THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 & 1 questions Rs 2. Horoscope of writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR RHAPONIDHI, Madras 17

News From City Markets

FURTHER RISE IN TATA STEELS

Improved Demand For Bank Shares

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Bombay Stock Exchange after being steady this week, Tata Steels reached higher levels today on increased demand. Steel shares are now quoted above the last settlement rates, and it will not be out of place to suggest that normal trading may be restored in due course.

If the authorities favour re-opening of forward market with some restrictions, investors will have clear idea about the true position of the market. The slump was influenced by weakness of outside markets and there was nothing wrong with our industries. On the contrary the Government have adopted several measure for the export of cloth and some restrictions are removed.

Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1692-8 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 328, Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 22-14 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 17-14.

There was restricted business in cotton mill shares. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 377-8, Kohinoor Mill shares came in business at Rs. 301-4 while Svadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 252-8.

There was improved demand for bank shares. Central Bank shares were placed at Rs. 65 and Imperials were quoted at Rs. 1712-8. Scindias were quoted at Rs. 13-1 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 440.

Later on the market was steady. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 382/8. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 18/- Century Shares were placed at Rs. 265/- Nagpurs were quoted at R. 194/- and Simplex at Rs. 160/- Scindias at Rs. 13/3. Tata Steel Ordinary at Rs. 329/- and Imperial Bank Shares were done at Rs. 1713/12

The question of short sales in Tata Steel Defds. is engaging the attention of the Board. It is believed that the Board is inclined to find solution under Rule 298. It is now understood that short sales of 8,000 Tata Steel Defds. is on the name of one joint stock company with five members. Other five parties are short to the extent of six thousand shares and the total short sales are believed to the extent of 15,000 short sales while hedge sales are to the extent of 3,000 sales. Thus the total sales of 18,000 shares of Tata Steel Defds. while the purchases stand in the name of several members. It is hoped that some solution will be arrived at in due course otherwise as per rules deliveries of actual shares shorts who fail to tender will have to deliver shares to buyers as per rules under auction. The situation is anxious but as it happens when crisis develop, spirit of accommodation will prevail and some solution will be arrived at. The general interest of the market demands mutual co-operation in place of selfish motives.

Record Of Transactions

Bharat 20-12 21 20-12
Colaba 80
Model 155-10
Bradbury Ord. 562-8 60
Vishnu 180
Baroda 112
Central 65-8 66
„ New 68-8
Imperial 1713-12
„ New 420 16-4 17-8
India 154
Union 7-1
U. Commercial 35 34-12 35
B.I.C. 14-10.
New India 43
Vulcan 11-10
B.B. New 165-10
B.I. Trust 72.
Rayon 54 53-8
„ Pref. 74-4

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, April 19.

Ready Sugar in the free market was quoted at Rs. 114 to Rs. 115/- Local Stock are limited but buyers are hesitant at the long-range outlook favours lower prices. So far no important business worth the name is done for export.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 19.

Improved demand and higher Calcutta advices harden bullion prices today. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 160-8 to Rs. 161/-. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 91/- and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 65-8.

Silver arrivals were 30 bars and the offtake was 20 bars. Gold arrivals were 15 to 20 thousand tolas against the offtake of 10 thousand tolas. Calcutta Silver was quiet at Rs. 159-12. In the local market ready silver was quoted at Rs. 161-4 to Rs. 161-8 while gold was placed at Rs. 91.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 19.

The produce market was steady today with moderate business. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 31/- and Madras Coromondal were placed at Rs. 29-12. Bold ready were done at Rs. 29-4 to Rs. 29-8 Groundnut oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 16-4 and upcountry Railway Receipts were quoted at Rs. 16/-. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 25-8 and linseed oil was steady at Rs. 15-8. Castorseeds Madras ready were quoted at Rs. 25-8 and business in May delivery was done at Rs. 132-8.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 19.

120 D Ready Japan	4	4	0
150 D Ready Japan	3	6	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	10	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	5	0
150 D Box April	658	0	0
150 D Box May	674	0	0

April highest Rs. 662/- lowest Rs. 650/-.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 17th April 1952 442096 bales. Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 17th April 1952, 637559 bales. Same period last year 509385 bales. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th April 1952, 507018 bales. Same time last year 410756

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, April 18: Gold was today quoted on the Paris Bourse at 523 Francs per gram.

Yesterday's price was 535 Francs per gram.

Ahmedabad Shares

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 19.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing rates:

Calico 296, Ambika 310, Ashok 407-8, Atul 111, New Commercial 1070, New Shorok 595, Rohit 115, Deferred 1701.

Japan's Merchant Fleet

TOKYO, April 19 (PTI-Reuter): Japan's ocean-going merchant fleet has reached 60 per cent of its prewar level, according to the Ministry of Transport. The 1,056 ships have a gross tonnage of about two and a half million.

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Rates

HONG KONG, April 18: The following were Friday's closing quotations of Hong Kong dollars and gold:

HK dol. 6.38-1/4 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.40-1/2 per U.S. dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.85-1/2 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 296.5 per Chinese Tael of Gold.

On April 19th, the price of gold opened at HK dol. 295 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 19.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	0	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	89	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	90	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	99	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	7	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	4	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con	81	2	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	5	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	2	0
3 p.c. 1964	92	6	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	89	15	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	86	6	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	101	12	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-68	105	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p. c. Bombay 1952 ..	94	8	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1958 ..	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960 ..	96	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961 ..	92	0	0
2-3/4 p. c. Madras 1961 ..	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958 ..	98	8	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952 ..	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p. c. U. P. 1952	100	8	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959	107	8	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954	104	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. Muni 1965 ..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p. c. 1977	89	8	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	100	12	0

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, April 18.

PARIS: The weekend and the approach of settlement kept business down to routine proportions. Lack of incentive in foreign markets and the lower trend of free gold promoted an easier tone generally. Among foreign scrips, Canadian Eagle managed to hold its ground but German were easier. Rentes were mainly firm.

BRUSSELS: The tone was heavy on the forward market in sympathy with overseas stock markets particularly Wall Street, losses generally were not large although certain issues notably Katanga and Geo Mines were almost completely neglected by buyers. The cash market trend was indecisive with textiles and colonials heavy but metals, coals and electricities were resistant.

AMSTERDAM: The bourse generally was cheerful especially leading industrials which advanced up to two points on good public demand. Shippings were mostly a trifle lower. Indonesians were only sporadically quoted at unchanged prices. Premium was 1-1/4 per cent and certificates totalled 970.

Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, April 18 (UPA): The following were closing prices of wheat per bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

SPOT — 2.48-1/8 nom.

May, high, 2.47-1/4, low, 2.46, close 2.46 to 2.46-1/8.

July, 2.36-7/8 to 3/4.

Sept. 2.40-7/8 to 3/4.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON BEARS KEEP BULLS ON DEFENSIVE

Futures 10 To 34 Points Down

NEW YORK, April 18.

The cotton market bears kept the bulls on the defensive today.

The market tried several times to stage a rally, but each time met with stiff resistance at previous closing levels. Liquidation in May delivery before the first notice day on Thursday weighed heavily on the price structure.

Open contracts in May at the start of trading totalled 578,900 bales. Ring observers thought May liquidation today "came out pretty fast" and that the open interest figure had been whittled down by another 30,000 to 40,000 bales. The certificated stock totalled 88,531 bales.

Rains retarded operations in most of the central belt, but conditions have been generally good in the central, northern and east Gulf coast sections.

The market opened off 11 to 26 points. After eliminating most of the losses, the market weakened again in the last hour, to close off 10 to 34 points.

Following are the closings with the price range:—

Del.	Pr. Cl.	Open.	High	Low	Cl.
SPOT	41.98				41.65
May	40.98	40.30	40.88	40 55	40.64
July	40.03	39.90	40.01	39.76	39.81
Oct	37.06	36.82	37.05	36.80	36.90
Dec.	36.72	36.51	36.75	36.50	36.56
Mar.	36.57	36.34	36.58	36.34	36.38
May	36.36	36.10	36.32	36.19	36.26
July	35.95		35.87	35.80	35.80
Oct.	34.45	34.27	34.65	34.25	34.30
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	41.20				40.65
May	41.01	40.80	40.88	40.55	40.57
July	40.03	39.82	40.00	39.70	39.75
Oct.	37.05		37.02		36.82
Dec.	36.71	36.46	36.67	36.46	36.55
Mar.	36.56	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.38
July	35.91		35.85	35.85	35.77
May	36.35				36.18
July	35.91		35.85	35.85	35.77
Oct.	34.37	34.25	34.30	34.25	34.25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Rails and steel pushed Stock Exchange prices out of the weekly slump today, restoring about 500,000,000 dollars of earlier losses.

The higher trend was stemming from speculation of "minor concession" from the Government to steel. The volume was not strong, with the turnover at 1,240,000 shares. Of 1,104 issue traded, 507 advanced, 292 declined and 305 remained unchanged

Gains in steel ranged to two points with rails from one to two. Oils, metals, televisions and other specialties showed good gains also. Motors and utilities fractionally improved.

Curb sales totalled 440,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 2,630,000.

TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin was quoted unchanged on the New York market today at 121-1/2 cents per pound.

In the forward section, May was quoted at 117.50 cents per pound while July delivery was quoted at 117.75 cents per pound bid.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market closed one of the quietest weeks on record today with prices on the soft side.

In the absence of buyer interest, dealers nominally indicated spot material around dol. 1.05 per pound.

April shipment was quoted around dol. 1.03; May at dol. 1.01; June between 99 cents and dol. 1.00 per pound, all ex-dock.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at HS dol. 170 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

Castor oil in tank cars was quoted at 14.00 cents per pound nom.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted on the New York market at dol. 120 per short ton cib Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 7-3/4 cents per pound asked.

STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 38-7/8. Low 38. Close 38-3/8.

RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures were 45 to 65 higher on the New York market today with sales of 75 contracts.

Expectation of lifting of Government controls spurred demand.

Closing prices were: September 35.35, October 34.99 nom. November 34.62 nom, December 34.25 bid, January 33.95 nom. February 33.65 nom.

Rates quoted are on the basis of U.S. cents per pound.

LONDON MARKET

RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was easier today.

Prices at closing were:

SPOT — 32-1/4 buyers, 32-1/2 sellers.

May, 32, 32-1/2, business 32-1/2 to 32-3/4.

June 32, 32-1/4, business 32-1/4.

July/September 31, 31-1/4, business 31-1/4.

Oct./December 29-3/4, 30-1/4, business 30 to 30-1/2.

Jan./March 28-3/4, 29-1/4.

TIN PRICES

The tin market enjoyed a remarkable turnover today, amounting to 225 tons of which 210 were for cash.

Closing prices during the morning session were:

SPOT — buyers, 961-1/2; sellers, 962-1/2; business 961-1/2 to 961.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 963-1/2; sellers, 964-1/2; business 964 to 963.

SETTLEMENT — 961-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 10 tons, all for cash.

Closing prices were:

SPOT — buyers, 962; sellers, 962-1/2; business 962.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 964; sellers, 965; business nil.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged on the London market today at 77 pence per ounce.

MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury remained unchanged on the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was weak in London today.

Black Lampong was quoted at 7/6 nom per pound.

White Muntok was quoted at 9/9 per pound, sellers.

White Sarawak was quoted at 10/- sellers.

Black Malabar, spot, remained unchanged at 950/- nom per hundred-weight; April was quoted at 875/-, sellers. May remained unchanged at 830/- sellers.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Steady And Unchanged

CALCUTTA, April 19 (PTI): Calcutta Share Market continued steady and unchanged round all sections. The volume of business was moderate.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81-3.

BANKS: Imperial fully paid 1677-8 United India 4-5.

COTTONS: Cawnpore tex 9-6 Elgin Mills 16-6 Kesoram 19-8 ct New Victoria Ordy 1-1.

COALS: Bengal 511 Burrakur 11-6 New Beerbhoom 18-8 New Mnbhoom 13 Raneegungee 4-15 Talcher 3-8.

JUTES: Agarpara 21-3 Bengal 41 Ganges 96 India 132 sl National 26-15 Reliance 17-4 Bally 195-2 Budge Budge 21 sl ct Howrah 26-1 Kinninson 240 Northbrook 25-2 Nuddea 51 Union 225 Waverly 10-3.

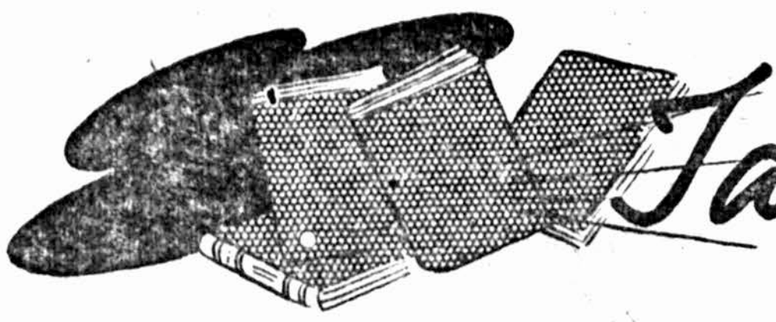
ENGINEERINGS: B I Elec. Cons. 13 Indian Iron 22-9 National Iron 4-8 Steel Corpn 18-3 ditto pref 100 repeat 100-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-12 Karanpra Dev 19-6 Tavoy Tin annas eight Sone Valley Cement 6-3 Calcutta Elec. 13-15 BI Corpn 9-3 Indian Cable 13-12 Indian Wood Products 48 Jardine Henderson 140-12 sol ct Martin Burn 15-14 Metal Box 20-8 Ralli India Ltd 95 Rohtas Industry 6-15 British Burma Petrol 1 ct Indo Burma Petrol 48-8 Titaghur Paper 33-1 Midnapore Zemindary 36 India Steamship 5-9 Port Shipping 11-14.

SUGARS: Champaran 17-14 UP Suga 15-12.

TEAS: Banarhat 373 Central Cachar 94-8 s lot Teenali 20-10

Wholesale prices, as measured by the official index (with the year ended August, 1939, as 100) witnessed a sharp decline of 9.2 per cent to 377.5 during March, 1952, as compared with 415.8 (revised) for the previous month.



Talking of Books—

Still Vital Work Of "People's Poet" Of Five Centuries Ago

MYSTICISM IS CULT, NOT SYSTEM OF VALUES

SAINT VEMANA: HIS PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Ishwara Topa, Published by Hyderabad Telugu Academy. Price Rs. 5. Pages 121.

It is idle to preach mysticism or wish to popularise it, for it is a cult, not a system of values. It is one way of living, not THE WAY, as Swamiji believes. He tries to put in words what the mystical experience means. So his book may be regarded as a contribution to spiritual literature, not to fundamental education.

Vemana lived in the 15th century but his poetry and its teachings are vital today. As a poet he belongs to the common people who sing his bhajans and use his epigrams even in the most ordinary conversation. His philosophy does not draw attention for any startling originality in thought but rather for its simplicity and its reassertion of the ageless values of ethics and religion.

Thus he is not only the people's poet but more properly their philosopher. Perhaps his most remarkable poems are those in the satirical strain, so unexpected and seemingly incompatible with his mystical nature. He exposes all false values, even when they are haloed with the impressiveness of antiquity. He slashes at the 'Paucity of rich aristocrats'. Being a Saivite he finds idol worship meaningless. He scorns the pretensions of religion.

'Sanyasis acquaint themselves with the particular words and verses; they wear a brick red garb and shaven pates; on these they price themselves; their heads look very pure, but are their hearts also?'

Dr. Topa tells us that his book is the first to present the teachings of Vemana's philosophy of culture. He has made a happy contribution to the study of one of India's People's Poets.

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THE CONCEPT OF SPACE IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY, By Swami Madhavatirtha. Price: Rs. 1-8 Pages 120. INTEGRAL EDUCATION, By Swami Madhavatirtha. Price Rs. 1-8. Pages 123. Published by the Vedanta Ashram, Post Valad, Station Medra.

The argument in the first book is simple enough, for modern readers—that what science has proved empirically was common knowledge to the old Indian Philosophers. Space is illusory, it is not a substance but the relation between two points or persons just as the relation between two separate events is time. The writer collects many allusions to the idea of space from the Upanishads, mainly from the BRIHADARANYAKA and CHANDOGYA. The idea of space being subjective is there all right but what was an idea, a concept two thousand years ago is today a proved fact and that is the difference between metaphysics and science. The Upanishad says:

'If anyone sees anything separate from him, the spirit in that substance will consider that observer as separate from it.'

Which is a rather obtuse way of putting it. Prof. Milne puts it in technical but lucid terms when he says that the radius (space) between two points is proportionate to the velocity of the observer.

The writer's intention is to use the conception of space to explain the ADVAITA or monistic nature of existence, which he does in the second book, INTEGRAL EDUCATION. This book is written as a sort of brochure on the true meaning of life and the way of realizing it.

Swami Madhavatirtha has read widely and thought deeply but he is inclined to ignore the sad fact that knowledge is not wisdom, that to understand is not to become.

* *

THE TASK OF PEACE MAKING: Reports of the World Pacific Meeting 1949. Published by Vishwa Bharati, Calcutta. Price Rs. 5. Pages 170.

The reports are lively for they give us glimpses of the interesting discussion which took place during the sessions—held in two places, Shantiniketan and Sevagram, both abodes of peace and goodwill. The causes of war are hammered out and the relation between science, socialism, defence budget, nationalism and peace are emphasised. The two things realised most vividly are the dangers of extreme nationalism and the urgency of the peace problem. While the World Pacifist Meeting expresses the attitude of all clear thinking individuals it can hardly be an effective weapon against war. That decision rests only with the heads of governments or more truely with the economy which they pretend to control but which really controls them. It would not be hyperbolic to say that large-scale war is an unavoidable phenomenon of the modern world structure (which means not only economic—political but also socio- moral). This structure has its own demands and war is one of its major and gruesome repucussions.

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LEARN AND LIVE: UNESCO PUBLICATIONS, 19, Avenue Klober, Paris 16e. Available in India at Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House, Delhi.

As Mr. Bodet says, 'ignorance is a dungeon more dark and hopeless than a concentration camp. The UNESCO gives its plan of training education experts in six centres—Latin America, Central Africa, India, and two in the Far East. The Plan is to train some 5,000 experts in sanitation, agriculture, handicrafts, local problems etc., The UNESCO offers more than a mere blueprint in this booklet. It offers a working model—the centre opened at Patzcuaro, Mexico in May 1951.

Literacy comes last in their programme for as Mr. Ortiz the director of the centre said:

'They learn only when convinced that it helps to solve the daily problems of life. We teach literacy when we teach health or agriculture, never as an isolated subject.'

Patzcuaro is compared to a factory producing machine tools which can be used in turn to build similar factories. Or more correctly, such a centre is a dynamo generating power for fundamental education throughout the region it serves.

D. C.

LAW FOR THE LAYMAN

By R. K. Soonavala, Civil Judge, Published by D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co., Ltd. Price Rs. 5/14.

'LAW enters into nearly every relation of social and civic life from birth to death.' Since ignorance of the law is no excuse, it is highly desirable for the communal well-being of a state, that its citizens should be well informed about the laws that govern them. This book is expressly written for the people. It attempts to break the iron curtain which is popularly supposed to separate the law from the layman.

The book covers a large field. After giving an outline of the general law of the land, including the law of property and contract and the laws relating to companies, income tax, insolvency, insurance and succession, the author proceeds to explain the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims, the laws of civil and criminal procedure, the law of evidence and finally deals with the Constitutional Law of India. Almost every aspect of Indian law likely to interest the general reader has been adequately set out. Even comparatively minor topics like the laws relating to vaccination, registration of births and deaths, possession of arms and radios, have found a place in the book. The author has drawn on his long experience as a lawyer and Judge and as a result his book contains useful practical information which will meet the needs of the public.

The treatment of the subject matter, however, leaves much to be desired. To a beginner the Law appears to be "an ass". He is likely to find it unreasonable, inconsistent and in certain matters, even contradictory. It is only by a clear enuniciation of the basic principles and by a proper grouping of related subjects with a clear statement of the reasons for doing so, that the layman can hope to understand the complex legal structure. From this point of view the arrangement of topics in this book is not quite satisfactory. No attempt has been made to correlate suitable topics and weave them into a consistent pattern. Thus the laws relating to easement, registration, and stamp could have been properly explained along with the law of property.

Subjects like workman's compensation and Trade Unions should have been suitably coupled with the important topic of master and servant. The law of limitation which is in the main a procedural law, and the law relating to arbitration should have been discussed in Part III of the book along with the law of civil procedure.

After reading the book one cannot help feeling that the author has missed the essential principle in the presentation of subjects of a more or less technical kind such as the Law, namely, that the subject must be treated in such a way as to enlist the interest of the layman who is sought to be instructed. If the book had been written in a conversational style and if the legal principles and their application had been well illustrated by practical examples and problems drawn from every day life, the value of the book would have been considerably increased. As it is, the book would seem to be just a good summary of different statutes put together at random. At some places the author has omitted to mention the latest developments in law and as a result some of the statements in the book are out of date. To give an example, in the Chapter on Trade Unions and Trade Disputes, it is stated that the law in respect of trade disputes is contained in the Trade Disputes Act and that the law in respect of trade disputes in Bombay is the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934. The correct position is that the law in respect of trade disputes is the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, whereas the law in force in the State of Bombay as regards trade disputes in certain industries is the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and as regards other industries the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

When due allowance is made for all these shortcomings, the book remains a useful addition to the "law for the layman series".

S. B. K.

Plea For Basic Hindustani

BHASHA: By Madan Gopal (Hindi). Published by Hindustani Culture Society, 146 Muddi Ganj, Allahabad. ..Price Rs. 1-8. Pages 166.

SEMANTICS is a science which has not interested Hindi and Urdu scholars and is unknown outside the academy. With the result that the controversy round the national language, instead of being based on the laws of language, is based on racial prejudice. Sri Madan Gopal's book is a commendable effort to see the problem in a correct unbiased perspective. His argument is for an extremely simplified language of disyllabic words. As he sees it the evolution of a language is towards more and more simplicity. A debatable point, for perhaps the movement is towards more and more expressiveness. However, rising out of the context of Indian requirements his argument is apt. His plea is for a basic Hindustani with a limited number of essential words, which, can be the medium of rural instruction and of government administration: a language formed on the same lines as Basic English which has only 850 words which are expressive enough for common ideas and daily problems. In 1939 Pandit Nehru spoke on the importance of having a basic language but nothing has been done in this direction by our pedants.

The writer suggests that in forming this language the pedants would do well to be catholic in their choice of vocabulary; that it should consist of words which are common in different vernaculars, and secondly, they must avoid Sanskritization. He says that one way of combating orthodoxy is to desanskritize our language for such concepts are generally expressed in words of sanskrit derivation. Sri Madan Gopal has given a very sound and refreshing view on the subject which all educationalists should make it a point to read.

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ISHA KA SANDESH: By J. C. Kumarappa (Hindi). Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad. Price Re. 1. Pages 120.

This translation of the writer's English book is likely to prove popular with theological societies and ethic classes in schools and colleges. The writer has expanded those texts which seem to him to form the nucleus of Christ's teaching. His commentary is unsophisticated and its appeal is to the heart rather than to the head. Prefaced by Gandhiji, it could not need any other recommendation.

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STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY: By P. S. Joshi. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs 5-8. Pages 304.

We in India are not so far in time from the period of Western domination and a book like this one makes the reader wince, as it is meant to do. The problem of colour bar is too painful to blow eloquent about and Mr. Joshi avoids that line. He gives an exhaustive historical analysis of the harrowing situation in South Africa and suggests ways of solving the problem. The appendices are excellent, giving a chronology of colour bar in south Africa from 1652 onwards and the statements of well-known men on the problem.

POETS AND MYSTICS: By Nolini Kanta Gupta. Published by Sri Aurobindo Library, Madras. Price Rs. 3 Pages 136.

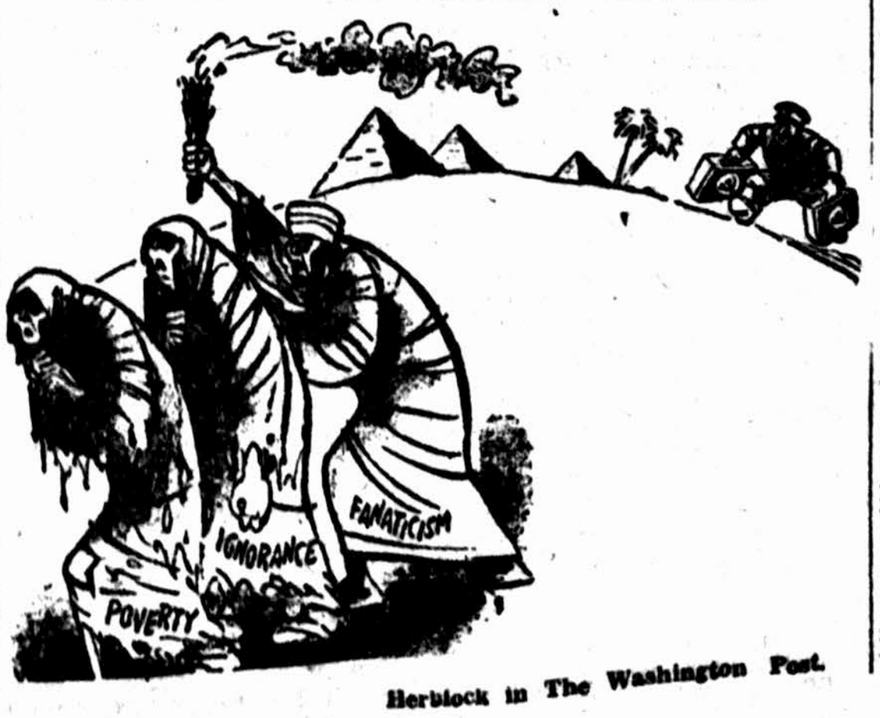
Mr. Gupta on mystical poetry is not unlike a Communist waxing eloquent over his creed, concealing a dark narrow fanaticism under the surface foam of enthusiasm. Of the essays in this volume the most readable are 'Ahana and other poems' and 'Poetry in the making. The others though erudite are not winsome. He offers bouquets to Aurobindo,—'He is always luminiously forceful'; but in his remarks on Tagore he nearly reverses the truth. Tagore is great, he says, because he sung of the SPIRIT. But Tagore is great because he SUNG with 'full-throated ease', and SUNG as few poets have ever done or are likely to do. What he sung about is another affair. I am afraid Mr. Gupta is carried away by his love for mystical tones in poetry to make arbitrary claims for that particular genre.

RELIGION AND DHARMA: By Sister Nivedita. Published by Advaita Ashrama, Almora. Price Rs. 2. Pages 150.

The Indian edition of Sister Nivedita's book will inspire Indian youths as it did when the book was first published 25 years ago. The old Indian ideals of faith, selflessness, monastic life etc., are vigorously reasserted to fill the reader with enthusiasm and renewed interest in life's conflict.

T. D.

'Same Lineup, Another Location'



Herblock in The Washington Post.

RUSSIA BAGS CHINA, WEST WINS JAPAN

'Containment' Pays Poor Dividend

In the East-West conflict, U.S.A. is following the "containment" policy to counteract Soviet pressure on the West and the Far East. This policy has paid dividends in the West, but the Soviet has bagged China in the bargain. In this article contributed to "New Republic", the author calls for a halt to the 'containment' policy and calls for a bold front to put the Soviet on the defensive.

By THOMAS R. PHILLIPS

The United States has been pursuing a policy of containment towards the Soviet Union since the initiation of the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey in 1947

This doctrine was enunciated by George F Kennan in the July, 1947, issue of Foreign Affairs as follows:

It will be clearly seen that the Soviet pressure against the free institutions of the Western world is something that can be contained by the adroit and vigilant application of counter-force at a series of constantly shifting geographical and political points corresponding to the shifts and manoeuvres of Soviet policy but which cannot be charmed or talked out of exstence"

Mr Kennan assumed that if "the Western world finds the strength and resource to contain Soviet power over a period of 10 to 15 years." there was some hope that the Soviet power, which bears within it the seeds of its own decay, might disintegrate. writes the author in the "New Republic."

Containment Is Purely Defensive

Containment is basically defensive. A defensive operation leaves the initiative to the enemy. No long-continued defence such as Mr. Kennan visualize, is possible. The enemy will ultimately succeed, through surprise or pressure, at some point, and the entire wall of containment is broken.

Weakness is the only excuse for a defensive policy, and the weakness of the West justified this as a temporary policy in 1947. But even a defensive policy is best conducted by offensive manoeuvres The weaker power, by assuming the initiative, can force the stronger power to channel its efforts in a predetermined direction. In the Civil War, the weaker South defended itself for four years against the stronger North by offensive operations which kept the North constantly on the defensive despite its superior strength

The same principles apply to political action. Instead of responding to Soviet pressure at a "series of constantly shifting geographical and political points," the West should be putting pressure against another series of geographical and political points where the Soviet Union is weak.

Containment, combined with the doctrinaire blundering of Soviet policy, has resulted in important victories and in one serious defeat. The victories were the defeat of the Communist revolution in Greece, the creation of situations of strength in Greece and Turkey, the defeat of Communist subversion in Western Europe, the defeat of the Soviet effort to drive the Western powers out of Berlin, and the failure of the Soviet-inspired effort to conquer South Korea. The great failure was the loss of China

Soviet Drive For Empire

The Soviet drive for empire commenced during World War II and continued during the peace. In the early days of peace the Western powers attempted to project allied wartime unity into international relations. The Soviet Union instead of joining with West to cure the postwar instability, took-advantage of every unstable situation throughout the world to improve its power position.

As a result of the military occupation and subsequent communization of the states of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union gained two of the most important strategic areas of Europe, the Polish Plain and the Danube Basin. The next step was to attempt to outflank the Dardanelles, to give the Soviet Union control of the outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Failing to gain a revision of the Montreux Convention Stalin attempted to force the issue by claiming the Turkish provinces of Kars and Ardahan and by demanding a base in the Dodecanese Islands.

A more serious effort to flank Dardanelles was the Soviet attempt to foment civil war in Greece. Control of Greece would have extended Soviet influence into the Eastern Mediterranean and would have isolated Turkey, the Middle East and the Suez Canal. The Truman Doctrine, assisted by the Yugoslav defection. defeated this threat

Victory For Truman Doctrine

This was the first great victory of containment. Defeat here would have been far more disastrous than the loss of China. The Truman Doctrine represents a complete reversal of our historic position in international affairs The reversal was made with a speed, viewed historically, without precedent. It saved the Eastern Mediterranean and the Entire Western position in the Middle East.

The second victory of containment was effected by the Marshall Plan in Western Europe This broad and comprehensive plan has restored the economy of Europe and has prevented the communization of France and Italy It prepared the way for the rebuilding of European military power.

In the meantime China was lost. The facts have been distorted through recrimination and political interest. The accession of China to Communism is more of a dividend for Soviet subversion during the past 30 years than a failure of United States policy. Communist victory was made possible by the eight years Chiang fought Japan

As an offset to the loss of China, the West has won Japan. Japan is a far more important prize. China has little power other than on its borders and such power as it has depends upon Soviet military equipment. But Japan is a major industrial nation, able in time to counteract Chinese Communist influence on the mainland of Asia.

The three divided states of Europe and Asia, Germany Austria and Korea, have been held in this status by the Soviet Union in an effort to communize them in entirety. This is one of the major pieces of bad faith and effrontery in the historical record of civilization. Soviet intentions in regard to all of them were made clear by the effort to unify Korea by conquest The aggression has failed, and the Soviet Union has been given notice that the West is on its final defensive line and will fight any further aggression.

Major Soviet Blunder Is Korea

Korea was a major Soviet blunder. It sparked the rearmament of the west and turned the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from a paper proposal into a solid military alliance with an over-all commander with troops at his disposal. The proof that the Soviet Union was willing to engage in war to gain its ends appears to be accomplishing what nothing else could—the integration of Western Europe and the rearmament of Germany and Japan.

With the prospective equalization of military power, the Western defensive, or containment, policy can be ended The change should be felt in all fields: strategic or geographic, political, economic and propagandist.

An example of strategic progression, under conditions not greatly different from those which now exist, has been given by Hitler. As soon as he had unified Germany and Austria, Czechoslovakia was surrounded and was bound to fall sooner or later. The same situation now requires different methods. A fully prosperous and free Germany and Austria on the borders of Czechoslovakia will exercise a moral influence which inevitably will lead to throwing off the Communist yoke in that unhappy and Western-oriented nation.

With Czechoslovakia won, Hungary is surrounded in the same manner, and Hungary inevitably will also fall to the West. This would leave Poland Rumania and Bulgaria between Western Europe and the Soviet Union. There can be little question as to their choice of direction. The shift of any one state toward the West puts tremendous pressure on all the others. The problem becomes easier with each successive change.

Satellite's Doubtful Loyalty

Germany and Austria, the divided states, must each be reunited. **This may not be so** difficult as it seems today.

The Soviet Union is in anomalous diplomatic position in each. This position should be challenged from every angle and by proposals which place the Soviet Union in an unfavourable position with reference to the two nations. When the West is able to press from assured strength, and with the population almost unanimously in favour of reunion, the internal and external pressures will succeed.

If Germany and Austria are relieved of the Soviet occupation, the treaty provisions by which the Soviet Union is allowed to maintain troops in the satellite states to "guard their lines of communication" will be ended and the Soviet forces can be forced to withdraw.

The satellite states are sources of very real weakness to the Kremlin. Purge after purge of suspected officials has failed to give the Soviet leaders confidence in the loyalty of local Communist puppets. Submission to Soviet domination by the peoples is superficial and unwilling What they lack is an opportunity to free themselves. In the event of war it seems probable that the enslaved nations would strike a blow for their own freedom and sabotage the Soviet lines of communication. This may be one reason for Soviet caution about war with the West.

Aggressive Policy is Wanted

Political freedom of the nations with borders on the satellite states and economic prosperity are the most powerful propaganda in the hands of the west. It cannot be shut off. Added to this should be never ceasing assurance by propaganda, that their cause is not lost and that liberation is being prepared.

A policy of containment will never accomplish these objectives. The policy must be positive and politically aggressive. The Soviet Union with its satellite system has tremendous and almost insuperable weaknesses which can be exploited from strength

Diplomatically, in the United Nations and elsewhere, Soviet policies and actions should be constantly challenged. The Soviet Union has no case in justice, but, nevertheless, its diplomats are constantly challenging the West with accusations of the utmost absurdity. The propaganda value of presenting our real case by challenges on such a sounding board as the United Nations is greater than the effect of a dozen Voices of America. We have been a little too nice in dealing with Soviet vituperation and mendacity. We try to answer it. But the reply never has the effect of the accusation. Instead our replies should be challenges which will put the Soviet diplomats on the defensive before the world.

Now is the time for an end to containment and the adoption of an aggressive policy which will restore freedom to the enslaved states.

NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER

Sir George Thomson, Noble Prize-winner and noted British scientist, and an expert on the development of corpuscular and wave theories of light left by T. W. A. for London recently. During his brief stay in Bombay Sir George addressed several meetings and gave lectures on the Theories of Light and Electron Diffraction. —PHOTO GOVYN

OZONE MAY POWER MOON-ROCKET

BY successfully taming concentrated liquid ozone, scientists have developed a fuel that may some day send rockets to the moon.

Recent advances at the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology prove concentrated liquid ozone can be handled safely.

During World War II, German scientists worked overtime on an ozone-propelled rocket designed to bombard New York city from launching platforms over 4,000 miles away. Luckily, the Germans were unable to discover the secret of handling liquid ozone without spontaneous detonation.

Ozone (oxygen with three atoms per molecule instead of two) can readily be made by bombarding ordinary oxygen with high speed electrons. This technique duplicates nature's own method and explains why ozone can be smelled in the air immediately after a summer thundershower.

Many scientists credit ozone with making the sky blue, but this theory seems improbable since large quantities of oxygen would probably produce the same effect.

"Until two years ago, our studies were as dangerous as they were interesting," says Clark E. Thorp, chairman of Armour's chemistry department.

"We used to have about one unscheduled explosion per day until we learned that ozone could be made to behave by removing certain thermal, mechanical, electrical, and chemical sensitizing influences."

Today, planned explosions rock the laboratory as tiny drops of ozone are set off by remote control. Aluminium cups are mutilated by a drop of liquid ozone no bigger than the head of a pin.

THE MODERN 'MIDAS TOUCH'

Gold Prospectors Use Planes And Echo Rangers

GENERALLY speaking, prospectors do not get rich. Occasionally someone like Bill Wright, a Canadian, will discover a rich vein and have sense enough to stake a claim to it and afterwards become a millionaire), but in a great many cases it is the promoters who turn minerals into money.

Perhaps that is why science has now sided with the prospectors—to give them a helping hand in their constant search for mineral wealth.

BACK in 1932, Canada produced about 400,000 fine ounces of gold, valued at some £35,000,000. Of that total, I personally contributed two ounces, worth roughly £22 17s. 6d.

There was nothing scientific about my technique; I bought a tenpenny frying pan, cut off the handle, and dipped the dismembered utensil in the North Saskatchewan River. I dipped for roughly eight hours a day over a period of two months, and succeeded in capturing enough of the precious stuff to pay me a little better than 7/- a day, says a writer in "John Bull".

My partner in the enterprise (now a university professor of political science) was either luckier or more efficient than I. He accumulated two-and-a-half ounces in that two-month stretch, thereby topping my earnings by something like £5 16s. 8d.

Of course, we didn't do any preliminary prospecting. We merely selected a spot on the river bank suitable for sleeping and eating, and then waited for the tiny particles of gold to be washed down by the current within reach of our pans from worked-out claims in the mountains, or perhaps from veins not large enough to be commercially attractive. Nevertheless, our experience does provide an illustration of how things used to be — a straight battle between man and mineral.

New Method

Compare that with an afternoon I spent in Ottawa last summer. An acoustics engineer from the National Research Council, whom I knew quite well asked: "How'd you like to go prospecting?"

Half an hour later, we were driving through the Gatineau Hills, twenty-five miles or so from the capital.

In the back of the station wagon were an ascillograph screen, several length of half inch cable, a camera, a detonator and a box full of dynamite caps, and a couple of crowbars. Eventually, my friend stopped the car at a spot in the heart of the hills. "This looks like a good place," he said. "Let's set off some dynamite."

Acting on his instructions, I dug half a dozen widely spaced holes in the earth with one of the crowbars. Into every hole, the engineer lowered a length of cable, the other end of each length being connected with the silograph screen. Then he gouged another hole, off to one side, pushed in a dynamite cap, and wired the detonator to it.

"Set up the screen and the camera," he called. I obediently adjusted the synchronising mechanism on the camera and focused the lens on the screen —which I had propped against the back seat of the car. After that, things happened almost too fast for me to follow. My friend pushed the plunger, detonating the dynamite. A split second later, a jagged line like a streak of black lightning flashed across the screen, and the camera shutter clicked.

"It's very simple," the acoustics expert explained. "When the dynamite cap went off, it set in motion a chain of sound waves. Those waves travelled right down to bedrock, rebounded, and were picked up by the geophones—those little crystal amplifiers embeded in the ends of the cables. The cables transmitted the amplifications to the screen, where they produced the visible impulse you saw; and the camera took a picture of impulse.

"We can now tell whether or not there's liable to be a mineral deposit in this immediate area. By studying the photograph the camera just took, we can tell how many "faults" or crevices there are in the bedrock here. As a general rule, you find your valuable ore deposits in geological faults. So, you see, we actually have been prospecting."

That technique, called "echo ranging", was developed originally as an anti-submarine device.

In Canada

In Canada, and elsewhere throughout the mining world, mineral exploitation has entered the scientific phase. The period is largely past when a greenhorn could go off into the wilderness with his pack and his pick and his good-luck charm, and come back a millionaire. In fact, there is now very little sense in even starting out on a prospecting jaunt unless and until you know pretty well where you are going and what you can expect to find when you get there.

For instance, word came out of the Yukon that another gold strike had been made there. Within a matter of days thousands of clerks, cooks and commissionaires had quit their jobs and become short-term sourdoughs, lured by the prospect of ready-made riches.

Altogether, more than 3,000 hopeful claim-stakers streamed along the old Dawson City trail, where the famous "rush" of the nineties took place.

This time, however, there was no pot of gold at the end of the aurora, borealis. For months afterwards, disconsolate prospectors, including hundreds of old-timers who should have known better than to go in at all, were struggling back to the "outside."

The simple fact is that practically all the favourable mining territory in Canada has been examined and reexamined, with the inevitable result that the deposits which are commercially accessible have been discovered.

Even those which are buried beneath hundreds of feet of glacial debris are on record marked for future reference when the mines which are at present producing show signs that the returns are diminishing.

How They Do It

One of the methods used to find these underground storehouses is to go 1,000 feet or so above the ground. Some time ago I made a flight in a Royal Canadian Air Force plane from Rockcliffe Airfield, just outside Ottawa, "towing a bird around."

"The Bird" was something which looked like a small bomb. It was fastened behind and below the aircraft by means of an insulated cable leading into the pilot's cabin. In the instrument panel had been installed a pencil affair so adjusted that it made contact with a self-winding roll of graph paper. Back in the body of the plane an aerial photographer operated a vertical camera, and the navigator kept a second-by-second check on the plane's position.

We cruised around for an hour or so, "The Bird" trailing behind, the pencil making marks on the graph paper, the camera photographing each foot of territory beneath, and the navigator checking his flight lines.

When we landed the pilot handed the graph paper to someone who rushed it off to the Government laboratory and the photographer took his rolls of film to the developing-room.

It wasn't until nearly a week later that I learned the significance of the flight. "The Bird" is known officially as the "airborne magnetometer." It measures the magnetic lines of force which are given off by many minerals. It doesn't matter that the minerals are buried deep beneath ice and snow, or in the midst of marshlands: those lines of force still escape vertically, and can be "picked up" at heights up to 10,000 ft.

The magnetometer does the picking up, and a geologist can study the lines made on the graph paper by the highly sensitive pencil—which functions according to the impulses sent to it along the cable —and can therefore form an accurate opinion as to what kind of mineral, and how much of it, is to be found in the area over which the plane has passed. The camera photographs the area, and thus gives to location.

Elusive Metal

"The Bird" has discovered tremendously rich deposits of iron ore, petroleum and other minerals in Canada. It cannot discover gold, however, because gold is non-magnetic.

It is difficult to say which is the more disconcerting— to be looking for something and not find it, or to miss the same thing simply because you are not looking for it. An acquaintance of mine named Larry Wray was flying on a photographic mission in the North West Territories of Canada one afternoon in the early thirties.

On this particular day, Wray ran into some engine trouble and had to set his pontoon-equipped plane down on the surface of a northern lake. After investigating the mechanical ailment, he and his cameraman waded ashore for a smoke. "Where I was sitting" Wray now says sadly, "is the site of the Negus gold mine. I had a million dollars right under me and didn't know it."

A similar fate befell a timbercruiser who was working on a railway construction gang in Northern Ontario in 1903. He was searching the woods along the right-of-way for timber suitable for cutting into rail-road-sleepers. As he walked along, he picked up several pieces of rock which glistened in the sunlight. He glanced at them curiously then threw them away. It was not until weeks later that a blacksmith named Larose, also working with the gang, recognised the glistening substance as silver. Word of his "find" got back to Toronto and thus the famous Cobalt rush was started.

On the other hand, Pieter Jacob Marais knew exactly what he was looking for, but didn't find it. Marais had participated in the '49 gold rush in California, and had subsequently drifted down to the Bendigo Diggings in Australia. In 1853, he turned up in South Africa's Witwatersrand.

He was an experienced prospector, and knew from the first sample assays he took in South Africa that there was gold in the Rand. But he turned the wrong way. He went north instead of south, and so missed the main lode. It was not until 1884 that the lode was actually discovered.

One afternoon the two men were walking through some long grass on the farm property and tripped over a hidden out-cropping. They at once recognised the outcropping as being partly formed of quartzite, and thus the famous Main Reef Series was discovered. Harrison subsequently disappeared, and Walker sold his interest in the deposit for £60. That was not much when you consider that South Africa now produces 60 per cent. of the world's gold, with an average annual value of nearly £150,000,000.

HYDERABAD FORGES AHEAD

(Continued from Page 4 col. 5)

wherein is the "sine qua non" of national prosperity.

Kingpin

In the sphere of education considerable headway has been made in giving the national language and the regional languages the places that are their due.

The principle of equality of opportunity enshrined in the Constitution of India would remain a dead letter if steps were not taken to make education—the kingpin of a democratic state—available to every linguistic group of appreciable size in its mother tongue.

In keeping with this principle Hindi as well as the language of the region concerned has been made compulsory for all students right through from the primary to the high school stage.

The University has declared as its goal the adoption of the national language as the medium of instruction. In preparation for this step and to facilitate transition from Urdu to Hindi, the medium of instruction in Arts and Science has been changed from Urdu to Hindustani, with option to use either Devanagari or the Urdu script. Teachers were accordingly first obliged to learn the Devanagri script and next take up a Certificate Course in Hindi. A new Department of Hindi was established and courses prescribed up to the Master's Degree stage in the language. The Revised Charter was modified to permit the adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction in the District Colleges.

Democratization

The complete democratization of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipal Corporation following elections on the basis of adult franchise, marked a major achievement in the sphere of local self-government. At the same time, in the villages of Hyderabad, with multi-purpose co-operative societies running the administration through their gram panchayats, the dream of a rural commonwealth is coming true.

The Government's design for prosperity embraces the lowliest sections of the population. Under a long-term plan the Gonds of Adilabad, the Koyas of Warangal and Karimnagar, the Lambadas of Mahboobnagar and Mahboobabad, and the Chenchus of Mahboobnagar—forgotten aboriginal tribes whom fate had apparently condemned to a hopless life in the jungles—are being reclaimed to civilization.

Thus in the countryside watered by the great Pakhal, Laknavaram and Ramappa lakes in Warangal district, large numbers of Koyas, given land, houses and work are rediscovering life.

Appreciating the fact that governmental effort by itself alone cannot possibly cover the vast unlimited field of social service, the Adfinistration has not hesitated to give its moral and material support to non-official endeavour in this sphere.

Institutions working for the welfare of the people and to provide succour to the distressed have found in the Government a willing and sympathetic helper in their beneficent work. This has meant not only greater chances of success for the work of these organisations but it has led to the 'mixing' of Government and public workers in the spirit of a true democracy.

Five-Year Plan

Hyderabad's Rs. 41-crore Five-Year Plan naturally gives the highest priority to projects for food production with a view to wiping off the State's food deficit of 1,00,000 tons.

Further when the Plan has come through, there will be no village without a school in the State.

Large numbers of dispensaries, mobile eye hospitals and medicine chests will bring relief to the peasant's door. New roads will not only take the amenities of town life to the countryside but will bring the country's agricultural and forest wealth to the towns to be harnessed to the needs of man.

The disturbances created by certain criminal elements calling themselves Communists in the Telangana districts of the State have not allowed to come in the way of the State's material or constitutional advance. The Military Government—so-called not because of its military character but because it had a soldier at its head—set up in September, 1948, was replaced by a fully civilian Government a year later in December, 1949. Seven months afterwards, in June, 1950, a further popular twist was given to the Administration by the inclusion of four Ministers, in a Cabinet of eight, drawn from among the members of the Congress Party, the leading political organisation in the State.

At the end of 1951 Hyderabad shared with the rest of India the great new experiment in democracy, of letting every adult member of the population have a say in the choice of his Government. Now Hyderabad is governed solely by leaders chosen by the people themselves as fit and worthy to guide them.

Above the main door of the University of Colorado Library an inscription carved in stone reads, "Enter Here the Timeless Fellowship of The Human Spirit." A card on the door itself, which is kept locked, reads, "Please Use Side Door."

* * *

The restaurant was crowded—but the middle-aged woman was a little annoyed when the girl who had to share her table lit a cigarette. "I hope you don't mind my eating while you're smoking?" she said very politely.

"Not at all," replied the girl, "provided I can still hear the orchestra."

* * *

When five-year-old Tommy was found by his sister (aged six) practising with their mother's powder-puff, she told him: "You mustn't do that. Powder is just for ladies. Gentlemen wash themselves."

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I UNDERSTAND that a ten-day Day Camp for children, both boys and girls, of the ages between seven and thirteen years, is being organised at the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli, from May 4 to 13 next. The object of the camp is to offer an opportunity to children to spend ten days of their summer vacation in a natural setting, under matured care and expert guidance.

A Day Camp is just what its name implies—a camp that runs all day but not at night. The children travel to the camp from their homes each morning. The day's programme includes just about everything found in a regular camp—e.g., games, sports, hobbies, handicrafts, group living, etc. Late in the afternoon, the children return to their homes. Thus, the children's full twenty-four hours' day is divided between the camp and their homes.

I think this is a very good idea, and our Balkan-ji-Bari children should take as much advantage of this scheme as possible. I believe, the Balkan-ji-Bari workers will bring this to the notice of the children, and help them in the matter, if necessary. Those interested may get further details about the camp directly from the Director, Day Camp, Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli.

Black-Faced Billy

It was Daddy's task every Saturday morning to clean out the living-room grate. But one Saturday he had to go to his office, so Billy decided he would make it his task.

When he had finished, he went into the kitchen to tell Mummy what he had done. But as he entered she burst out laughing.

"Oh, Billy," she cried. "You look like a sweep. Your hands and face are pitch-black!"

But she was very grateful when she heard what Billy had done; and her remarks had given him an idea, for the following afternoon, Jean, the girl in the house opposite, was giving a fancy-dress birthday party, and she had sent him an invitation.

The next day, when Billy was due to leave, he presented himself for Mummy's inspection in his fancy-dress—a sweep's outfit, sooty hands and all!

"Dou you think Jean's mother would allow you in the house in that state?" she demanded. "Be off with you, and wash that soot off".

So it was a rather sad Billy who went to the party—as a cricketer; but he soon cheered up as he caught a glimpse of the cakes and jellies and other wonderful things all ready on the tea-table.

100-Year-Old Message

The thrilling discovery of a message left in the Arctic a century ago has just been made by a Canadian scientist. The message had been left by one of the many parties searching for Sir John Franklin, who in 1845 had set out to find the North-West passage.

Mr. Peter Bremner, who made the discovery, had been to Resolute Bay for earthquake recording. Returniing along the shore of Cornwall Island, he noticed an iron canister showing under a cairn. Opening it, he found another can inside and within this was a cotton bag. This bag contained a sheet of paper turning yellow, on which were these words:

Left August 4, 1851, by a party in search of the Franklin Expedition from the Felix, Capt. Sir John Ross, lying on the South Shore, Cornwallis Island, 19 miles West of Cape Hotham, with H.M.S. Lady Franklin and Sophia, Captains Penny and Stuart. H. M.S. Resolute, Assistance, Intrepid, and Pioneer are off Griffith Island. Provisions at Cape Hotham, Spence, and Whaler Point.

The scientist made a copy of this exciting document and left it under the original cairn; he took the century-old paper to Ottawa.

Sir John Ross returned to England later in 1851 and wanted to try again, but the British Government refused permission— because he was 75.

Wakeful Tortoise

Most of us are familiar with the wakeful junior who postpones going to sleep and annoys the rest of the family at 10-30 p.m. by calling out for a glass of water.

Less familiar is the wakeful tortoise, but many tortoiseowners have been worried recently about their pets' reluctance to drop off.

The explanation is that in the tortoises' North African home the distinction between summer and winter is very pronounced; but in England this year the tortoises have been able to detect little difference, and although they have stopped eating, still continue to move about.

The best way to send Tommy Tortoise to the Land of Nod is to put him in a covered but ventilated box, surrounded with hay or straw.

Wagons On The Move

The biggest and most up-to-date railway marshalling yard in England is at Totton, near Nottingham. It has 37 sidings covering 27 miles of lines, and has been completely mechanised by British Railways at a cost of £800,000.

Points are electrically operated from a control room, and remote control of truck movements, together with special lighting, enables the yard to work smoothly even in dense fog.

Some 3000 to 4000 wagons a day can now be handled, and although this is an increase of 500 to 1000 wagons a day, manpower needs have been reduced by a quarter, especially for engine crews.

In this most important coal centre as much as 40,000 tons can now pass through in a day.

Bringing Up Father

How often have well-meaning parents, anxious to help junior with his homework, met with the more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger rejoinder, "But teacher doesn't do it that way."

Now, at least in one school, they are to have a chance to be up to date. Mr. F. A. Ring, headmaster of Seven Sisters Junior School, Tottenham, is holding classes to show parents the school way of doing simple arithmetic

Fathers who tend to be a little boastful of their 'own' brightness at school may find the lessons a somewhat humbling experience.

Please Shut The Door

A young lady in Limerick left her kitchen door open, and sat down to her lunch. Presently she felt someone breathing heavily over her shoulder, and thinking it might be a friend she tried to guess who it was. Then, turning, she found herself looking into the worried face of a cow.

She jumped on the table and shooed at it. But the animal could not retreat, for it was jammed in the doorway, and a drover had to climb in through the window and help it to back.

All of which shows that you never know what will come in—besides draughts—if you do not Shut The Door.

Forbidden Fairy Tales

It is reported that the fairy tales of Cinderella and Snow White have been forbidden in the schools of East Germany because they are "unsuitable for progressive children.

How Hans Anderson, the Grimm brothers, and Lewis Carroll would have laughed at this ridiculous decree. If to be "progressive" means doing without stories which have charmed the children of the world for generations, we would much rather be "unprogressive.',

A House In The Tree

Henry Ford, of car fame, had a little wooden shack in a sprawling oak on his estate at Fairlane, eight miles from Detroit. He fondly referred to it as his "tree house," and often climbed the steep wooden steps to sit in the shack and meditate.

Now that the Ford Motor Company has bought up its founder's estate, it is thought that the 15-room mansion will be preserved as a national shrine.

Ford's friends, however, maintain that the house in the tree, which stands only a few hundred yards away, is a truer monument to him, for all his life he loved simple things.

Helpful

The road was covered with milk and broken bottles.

A crowd gathered. "Hard luck," said one onlooker to the milkman "I suppose you'll have to pay for this accident."

"Yes, sir," said the driver.

"Well, here's sixpence towards it, and I'll pass round the hat."

After the crowd had contributed and passed on, the driver said to a bystander: "No wonder he's a rich man—that's the boss."

Hailstorms

Hailstorms do untold damage every year; in the US alone maize worth several million pounds is destroyed annually. In half an hour one severe hailstorm can destroy harvest worth hundreds of thousands of pounds.

These storms which occur mainly in the summer, are allied to thunderstorms. Hail is formed by raindrops being carried upward in a current of air into a cold atmosphere, where the rain drops freeze, grow larger, and finally, when the current can no longer support them, fall as hail.

HORSE SENSE

Cried a merry old carter named Capple:

"For my lunch I had brought a big apple,
But I just heard a crunch,
And I now have a hunch,
That my apple's been eaten by Dapple."

Jumbo On The Line

Elephants have been making trouble on Southern Rhodesian railways.

A train passing through thick forest country the other day had 29 of its carriage windows broken by the branch of an uprooted tree which almost certainly had been playfully uprooted by an elephant and left at the side of the permanent way.

This section of the line has to be constantly patrolled because of the damage done by elephant trespassers.

How Do You Say Australia?

How should "Australia" be pronounced? Well, if you want to avoid offending Australians, you must pronounce it as though it were spelt Ostralia, with an accent on the second syllable

Two New South Wales girls now in Britain have written back home commenting upon the fact that English people usually make the word sound like Awstralia. But the Scots people, they say, pronounce Australia correctly.

FEELING IS BELIEVING

Its a funny thing (said the Professor), but if you tell a boy that a light-year is 5,878,487,308,000 miles he will believe you; but if the same boy sees a sign "Wet Paint" he has to check the fact for himself.

As Instructed

The tennis club had a first-aid box for the use of members. By the side of the box was a book for a person removing any of the first-aid kit to make a suitable entry.

After a visit by a girl suffering from a headache the entry read: "Smelling salts—four sniffs."

FORWARD MARCH

The centipede walks through the town;
His feet march two by two.
And folks say: How he keeps in step.
I cannot think, can you?"

ROYAL FISH

The teacher had informed his class that the former ruler of Russia was called the Tsar, and his wife the Tsarina.

"Now," he said. "Can anyone tell me what their children were called?"

There was a pause, then a timid voice piped: "Tsardines?"

Balkan-ji-Bari

It is a great joy to know that the President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Ganpatishanker N. Desai has been elected Mayor of Bombay. A tea party of Member-Workers of the Balkanji-Bari has been arranged to felicitate him on Saturday, 26th April.

The Balkan-ji-Bari children of Bombay arranged an entertainment programme for the Adivasi Children who were on a visit to this city recently.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for the postage. So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

IN FAR OFF ASSAM

An enthusiastic band of sincere workers for the children's cause in Assam. With them in the centre is Shri Shevak Bhojraj (in Gandhi-cap), General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari —Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

Children of Assam enjoying a recreational programme.

FOOTLOOSE WANDERER

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

Falcon Island in the Pacific is even more enigmatic. It appears, is charted, claimed by one nation or another, then vanishes again. At one point in its history, it towered 300 feet above sea level.

* * *

Most tragic of such islands was Tuanaki in the Pacific. Native fishermen put out to sea one morning leaving behind a pleasant island on which 13,000 people lived. When they sailed back toward port that night, only the vast waters of the Pacific rolled where their homes had been.

Most recent of these island jack-in-the-boxes was a twin island called Urania that appeared some 200 miles south of Tokyo shortly after the end of World War II. The Japs hailed it with joy, felt that perhaps it represented some territorial compensation for all they lost in the war. Their joy was short-lived for, after a few months, the island popped back beneath the sea.

* * *

Even the seas are not immune from change. Recently, Russian scientist A. Chaplygin complained that the Caspian Sea was shrinking and leaving industry along its banks high and dry. The Volga is the culprit since 1931 it hasn't been pouring as much water into the Caspian as evaporation takes out. The Russians are seriously thinking of diverting some of the rivers that empty into northern oceans into the Caspian, to save their fishing and shipping before it's too late. Already 8,000 square miles at the northern end of the Caspian have emerged from the bottom of the sea.

* * *

True modern earth movements don't compare with the great activity of the past. Millions of years ago the world map, geologists say, was entirely different. Mountain ranges contain rocks that once lay buried beneath ancient seas. Rocks containing sea shells have been found in both the Himalayas and the Alps. Near Banff, there are the remains of coral beds, relics of the days when tropical seas swirled over what is now the Canadian Rockies.

Modern geological theory explains why our earth is so unstable, why miniature earthquake waves can be sent up from apparently solid ground. Basically our continents are fairly thin layers—say 10 to 20 miles thick—of granite floating over the heavier liquid core of the earth. In fact, the earth is much like a bargo in water; the land can rise and fall, tip and tilt.

* * *

Since our continents are barge-like, many geologists have wondered whether they haven't drifted over the surface of the earth. Not too many years ago, a German geologist, Alfred Wegener, put forward the most daring of these theories. It is still seriously considered, even though Wegener lost his life on a Greenland expedition seeking further prrof. He mentally shoved the continents together so they formed a single land mass. On a globe, notice how neatly the bulging Atlantic shoulder of South America fits into the dent below the bulging, pistol-butt handle of Africa. And the northern part of South America plus North America would make a pretty good fit shoved across the Atlantic to Europe and Africa. The northern tip of Australia would fit neatly into the Bay of Bengal.

This matching made Wegener believe that perhaps all the continents had once been part of a great land mass. Then, as the earth revolved, the land mass eddied about and finally broke into pieces. The Americas moved westward. And as they moved, the western edge of the two continents crumpled to form the mountain chains from Alaska south.

There are a lot of angles to this theory of continental drift and geologists are by no means in agreement on all of them, even though they admit that the theory itself has plausibility. Wegener, for example, felt the continents might still be moving along, that they had not really become moored until 20,000 years ago.

One more recent check on Wegener's ideas has come from Alexander du Toit of South Africa. He checked the various continents and got geologic and fossil evidence for the existence of a large single land mass in prehistoric times. Among other evidence, he points out that the Falkland Islands, off South America are geologically a lot more like South Africa than they are like South America. There are also greater resemblances in plant and animal life.

Last Chrismas, Dr. Kenneth E. Coster, geologist from the University of Cincinnati, came back from our years in South America. He feels that while they still are not proven, Wegener's ideas are still worth study. So far, his research has removed one obstacle to the theory, the previously observed differences that existed between coal strata in Africa and Brazil. These were determined by different local conditions rather than by entirely different continental origins.

* * *

The palebotanists—the men who probe fossil plant life—have a theory of their own, which also involved considerable moving about among the continents.

They study the remains of a fern, glossopteris, that grew 100,000,000 years ago all over the southern hemisphere, as well as in India. They figure that all these southern lands were one part of a uniform continental mass which they have named Gondawanaland. This mass split up, and its central part moved down to the South Pole to become Antarctica.

Whether they or Wegener—or neither—is right, only the future knows. But the resemblances between the continents they have uncovered are definite proof that this solid land we stand on has been a good deal of a fooloose wanderer in its time.

WEIGHT AND SEE

One of the curious characters who appeared recently in the BBC's "In Town Tonight" programme, home of the odd, the interesting and the celebrated, was Bunny Saunders, a young man who sings loudly as he sells ties from his street stall in London's Holborn. Bunny is a small but remarkably muscular man, a condition he owes to his hobby of weight lifting, which he has practised assiduously for the past eight years. Unfortunately Bunny can no longer practise at home owing to a little difficulty with his mother. One day he was working in his bedroom on what he called a "snatch lift", using a trifling weight of a hunred and thirty pounds. He had it over his head when it slipped out of his hands and went right through floor and ceiling into the room below where his mother was holding a tea party! It is really quite easy to understand Mrs. Saunders's objections.

* *

The Benefits Of A Hobby

"I'm absolutely sure that the woman with a hobby, even if her already over-filled day doesn't give her much time to indulge in it, is a lot happier than one who hasn't enough to occupy her interests."

—Phyllis Lovell on BBC.

FREAK JOBS KEEP THEM

Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

business. Take the two smartly-dressed young men who arrived on a farm on the slopes of Vesuvius in a new American car and began digging. Up came the farmer. 'What the—?" In stumbling Italian the pair said they were after treasure and produced an old parchment in substantiation.

Soon scores of gullible peasants were digging—until of a sudden one of the two "foreigners" grabbed an ingot of gold from under a tree where he had hidden it and waved it triumphantly aloft.

The cry of "Gold!" rang round the volcano's foothills, and soon hundreds were digging and scrabbling even with their hands.

Whereupon the young men said it was this way: no more treasure was likely to be found until a hundred Masses had been said, the cast of which would be £2,000. Let those present put up this sum and they could keep all the ingots they subsequently found.

The deal was actually going through when up came police, who recognized the "foreigners" as tricksters who had been earning a fat living in the credulous south with their solitary gold ingot.

Handsome profit can be gained by dropping gold from a height—from an aeroplane. This is one of the steady, lucrative newcomers. The gold is flown from a free—very free—market like Tangier and dropped in the night over broad and empty French acres. Next day it is functioning in Parisian black currency circles.

And since we are in the clouds—what price rainmaking as a strange occupation? The idea is to create artificial rain in drought areas by firing rockets at clouds from the ground and also bombarding them from above with the help of planes. It can be done—was done last autumn near St. Etienne. The French Army succeeded in creating rain.

But what happened? By the time it began to fall the clouds had been blown away by the wind, so the rain fell miles away, where it was not needed.

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Yet another queer occupation was stressed when an Indian gentleman travelling on the Orient Express produced a box containing 300 performing fleas. He had the carriage to himself for the rest of the journey, he and his talented troupe on an otherwise packed train.

Whoever thought of selling secrets for a living—but by the thousand? Well, that's the discovery of someone in New York who claims to have made £200,000 selling people's secrets.

Meanwhile, outside on the Paris streets, a queer kind of job has come to an end. The street photographer. Many tourists miss him, want his cheery snapping back. Others do not.

Who knows what use a fellow may make of one's photograph? He may be on the level, then again he may not. What easier than to arrange for a girl accomplice to sidle into the picture of a lone male stroller, and then to threaten to send the picture to the stroller's wife? That's only one use that can be made of the sneak snap.

●

Prize for the year's most original gangster job goes to two Paris mechanics who operated on motorcycles. One would halt by a woman and ask her the way. While she was talking, the other applied two contracts connected to his cycle's sparking system to the lady's leg. The idea was that she then jumped and dropped her handbag.

Some ladies did and some did not. Those in the latter category shrieked and clasped their handbags more tightly, as is often the case with shock. The shrieks eventually won the day for law and order.

Prize for the year, all categories, goes to a fifty-nine-year-old Frenchman, who for four years directed a non-existent union of gravediggers, making £600 a year. He received subscriptions from about 1,000 gravediggers and enrolled them for life insurance, deducting a bonus from each.

CRUSADE AGAINST DISEASE

Continued from Page 5 Col. 5

with coconut milk. Now they came to me and told me that I must take this bowl and a circlet of bells and spatter it over the people. I demurred. They insisted. I submitted.

Women brought their infants, wide-eyed and sleepless to get blood on their foreheads. They brought little girls with their faces powdered and their lips reddened. The maidens of the longhouse grabbed my hand dipped it in the bowl and smeared it on their cheeks.

All Superstition

To the throbing of gongs, I was swirled around. Youths who had been hanging back cynically until now (One "school" had been playing cards most of the time) now came forward and crouched on their haunches to receive the blood. The mounting din and the ritual had shaken their scepticism. Their primal superstition had won.....

However far this may seem from penicillin and White Man's Magic, this strange excursion into jungle paganism was within the terms of reference of "Man against Disease." Superstitions (and every society primitive or advanced has them) cannot be ignored. They form the resistances to modern methods and, in many cases, science despite itself may have to compromise with them to justify its ends.

For instance, in the longhouse was a youth who in slicing a bamboo with his parang had got a spear of bamboo through his shoulder. It was an ugly wound, the more ugly when we saw it because it had been smeared with coffe grains, chilli, pepper and betel-juice.

With the authority of the Spirit of the Mountain behind us, we persuaded him to come back with us to Juchin Hospital. When we were due to leave, his mother had changed his mind and he had disappeared into the jungle.

Why? Because, although they do not believe in personal survival, they fear to die alone. In death, they must have all their family around them and the Hospital, a day's journey away, does not provide for families. But we might have mixed some modern drugs, with the coffee, the chili and the betel. We might have compromised.

Let me be quite clear, these Dyaks, are extremely intelligent, teachable, peaceable and likeable people. They will adapt themselves—but on their own terms.

That Washing-Up!

"Not many people can afford to have a 'domestic help' every day because at half-a-crown an hour they're an expensive proposition. This has resulted in an entirely new outlook on the whole question of housework. Housework has to be done, so its no good grumbling. The whole machinery of the household would come to a stand-still if nobody did the shopping or the cooking or the washing-up, and so, in a home of two or three or more, everyone takes turns or else has his or her allotted duties to perform. It's surprising what a good face we all put on the whole unpleasant business. I say 'unpleasant business' because even after much experience, I simply cannot bring myself to look upon shopping and washing-up with anything but disfavour.'

—The Maharaj Kumari Indira of Kapurthala speaking in BBC's programme.

Lissome Lines

Some ladies smoke too much and some ladies drink too much and some ladies pray too much. But all ladies think that they weigh too much. I think it is very nice for ladies to be lithe and lissome. But not so much that you cut yourself if you happen to embrace or kissome.

—OGDEN NASH.

STORY OF A NEW LILY

F. KINGDON-WARD is a plant hunter of repute and in a recent BBC talk he described the finding of an entirely new lily. This was just after the war when he was helping the American Army to find some of the many 'planes that were lost in the jungle-clad mountains when carrying supplies from Assam to Chungking, China's wartime capital. When he was trying to find three aircraft believed lost near the Manipur-Burma frontier, he flew to Imphal, which he made his base, and then went further into the mountains. From a high ridge he saw a 'plane spread-eagled on the mountain side and as he made his way towards it his naturalist's eye also kept a look-out for plants. He was climbing a hill more than eight thousand five hundred feet high, in the bitter cold of January, when he came to a narrow ridge with open grass slopes on its South face. Near the summit was a small lily plant with a solitary capsule containing a few dry seeds. He collected these and half a dozen bulbs and when he returned to Imphal gave three bulbs each to two friends, sending the seeds to the Royal Horticultural Society's garden at Wisley and to Colonel Fred Stern, the lily expert. In June both friends wrote to say that the bulbs were in flower, but neither had a good word to say for the new lily. The plants raised from seed at Wisley also flowered, but the experts there thought little of them. The only cheer came from Colonel Stern who reported that the lily was hardy and easy to grow. Kingdon-Ward, depressed by this lack of enthusiasm, decided that he must see the plant in flower in its natural surroundings.

Hunting Ground

In 1947 he accepted an assignment from the New York Botanical Garden to collect plants suitable for cultivation in the United States. Manipur was just the right hunting ground and in April, 1948, he and his wife reached the hill where he had found his despised lily. Several plants were in bud and Kingdon-Ward thought they would flower about mid May. They dug up some bulbs and planted them at their base camp, and then explored other areas, returning to base on May 21st. The weather had been bad and the lilies, battered by wind and rain, looked disappointingly dull and colourless. Despite this gloomy evidence Kingdon-Ward still believed in his lily and sensed a lingering "something" in the battered blossoms. He decided to camp on the mountain for a fort night to see the lilies flowering, but no porters were available, as everyone was engaged in planting rice.

There was no alternative but to walk to the hill and back in a day, some twenty-five miles. On June 5th the Kingdon-Wards rose before dawn and set off at five, and towards mid-morning left the forest and came out on to the open ridge. A few minutes later they found the first lily in flower, "a dainty thing, shining as though it were made of watered silk. In colour it was old rose on the outside, pearly white within, and it had dark orange stamens." There were scores of them on the hillside, which they flushed pink, flatly contradicting all the rude things that had been said of them. To collect the plants for civilised gardens meant pressing specimens and collecting seeds and bulbs so that living plants could be raised and tested in other climates and under other conditions. They put specimens in the press and in the autumn returned to camp on the lily hill to collect seeds and bulbs.

In 1950 Colonel Stern exhibited the Manipur lily—by then named Lilium Mackliniae, in honour of Mrs. Kingdon-Ward—at the Chelsea Flower Show and received the Award of Merit. "Whether Lilium Mackliniae becomes a popular garden plant or not, will depend on how it behaves" said Kingdon-Ward. "To be popular, it is not enough for a plant to be beautiful; it has got to grow in the open, with a minimum of trouble, be free from disease, and make a brave show year after year, under all kinds of conditions. I believe the Manipur lily will do this."

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Hunting lions on the African Veldt can be nerve-tingling when you don't know if one may be hiding behind the thicket just ahead. For the

KING OF JUNGLE CAN SMELL MAN OUT

Lion Hunt Is All Thrill, But Full Of Peril

BY HUGH PRIOR

MAN-EATING lions do exist. Their origin is twofold. One is the old lion who has lost his speed and cannot bring down his natural prey, chiefly the swift zebra and longoni, pounces on the slow moving man.

The other is the still vigorous lion which has found himself in a waterless region deserted by the lesser game, and therefore foodless, turns for provender to domestic stock. It is only the stock he wants, but reckless native herdsmen often try to repel him with their spears and some lose their lives in the attempt.

WHEN Caink's runner found me in Nairobi and handed me his scribbled note asking me to join him in a lion hunt, I was somewhat puzzled. For Stuart Caink, one of the outstanding professional hunters of East Africa did not go hunting lions just for sport, as we amateurs did. His business was taking out safaris, for the resulting shekels.

But when I reached his camp his explanation was as exciting as it was unexpected. We were going after a couple of man-eaters!

"Natives living in shambas beyond the Serengetti plains," he told me, "claim two man-eaters are cutting up in the area. You know what native exaggeration is; but in this case the white settlers back them up. They got in touch with the district commissioner, and he has asked me to try to wipe them out. They may not be man-eaters, but they're certainly *stock thieves*."

Marauders' Lair

The lair of the two marauders we found after three days of trekking over hot veldt, was a formidable proposition for a hunter. It was extensive enough and heavy enough, to hide a hundred lions. A high shelving range of hill, almost a mountain, formed a sweeping crescent, faced by dense masses of bush that alternated with towering crags.

In the cool of earliest dawn we set out. Thicket after thicket was assaulted by showers of stones, and the air quivered with raucous shouts from the leather lungs of the eager beaters. But every thicket gace us only a blank until we reached a wide break in the bush, where tumbling rocks lay in a sort of nightmare confusion. There we caught a glimpse of a tawny body loping from the last bit of bush to an opening in the rocky jumble.

Caink's rifle cracked, but the only result was an ear-splitting shriek as the bullet ricochetted off the face of a rock. Not quite the only result, for several of the boys, in spite of Caink's warning shouts, raced ahead into the narrow, twisting openings between the rocks.

We followed as fast as we could, but we were not fast enough. Or rather we might have been, had we not had to fight our way through a flow of panic-stricken boys, plunging back and wailing, "Okuri, okuri!" (He is dead; he is dead).

In a small basin, walled by jagged rock edges, we found the body of one of the Nandi boys. His head was twisted oddly, his neck and shoulder deeply crushed by a blow from the most powerful striking arm in the animal kingdom—a lion's paw.

The poor fellow's zeal had outrun his discretion, partly, I think, because he was relying too much on us. The lion, fully aware of pursuit, had disappeared into one of the endless openings in the jumble of rocks.

Spirits Again

Time was now doubly valuable. We expected that the beaters, thirsting for vengence, would go on with us. But not one would go a step farther. Back at camp we discovered the reason. They believed spirits that dwelt there had brought about the shattering of the great cliffs for their own purpose, and had caused the death of the Nandi beater in anger at our intrusion. Not one of them would believe that the retreating lion had struck the fatal blow.

Next morning the beaters, keen as ever, as long as we agreed to keep away from the rocks, were on hand. They tackled, with sheer, reckless courage, every thicket we suspected might be harbouring one or both of the lions. We were up against a prejudice as unbreakable as the very rocks that caused it.

Boma Shooting

The lions seemed almost to know it, too.

The bush was tormented, day after day, but the rocky mazes were not. And so their winding crevices were sheltering caves. In their dark silent recesses, the cunning beasts lay secure during the day, digesting the succulent beef of the settlers, while we were threshing vainly along the dense, empty thickets.

After a week, Caink had had enough. "Allright," he snapped, "those natives are playing the lions' game. Tonight we'll try a new stunt. We'll have a go at them from a boma."

Boma shooting is night work. The lion is a night hunter; man is not, Caink's decision rang no bells with me, but I had no choice.

In Whispers

On the rim of the rise was planted the bait, the carcass of a bullock, tied by thick ropes to the base of a sapling.

Just at sundown we crawled into the enclosure, and the jabbering boys wove up that last hole to complete the bushy wall, now to us a prison.

Night, silent, impalpable, dark—gray merging quickly into black, came down. Its ghostly envelopment was deepened by the fact that Caink and I could from then on exchange words only in the faintest of whispers.

With the swift sun-dip, the African night brings a heavy depressing silence. But that silence does not last long.

Soon it becomes vibrant with both conflicting and strangely blending noises. Some are clearly traceable to the movements of beasts of various kinds. They may be vocal, or they may be due to the swift rush of startled movements. Other sounds are strange and indefinable, coming from beasts and birds and insects, in a mysterious, eerie symphony.

To the lone listener, the whole mingled chorus, curiously half sound, half silence, is heavily depressing, filling his mind with a sense of an alien, hostile world, invisible, intangible, sinister—at once fascinating and repelling.

Hyena First

That was the atmosphere in which we lay, on the hard, lumpy ground of our boma, waiting for the great beast that might, at any moment, rise above that sharp skyline, and stand, with questing muzzle upraised, long enough for us to end the feud with our guns.

Hours passed without any living thing breaking the undulating line of the ridge. And then, as silently as rise of the moon, a big head slowly arose. As it lifted, our barrels lifted with it. A foot or so away from the bait the head suddenly swung towards us, poised for a few seconds, and vanished.

Caink smothered some kind of hissing expletive and whispered. "Only a hyena. But keep your eyes peeled; he knows a lion is somewhere mighty close."

That skulking would-be thief had made no sound that did not blend into the strange harmony of the African night noises. And nothing happened for half an hour or so. Africa's wild beasts are painfully patient.

And then, sending the blood zooming up to my ears, came a sound, only a foot from my head—the sound of air being drawn into mighty lungs, the lungs of a lion.

That unerring sense possessed by all beasts of the wild, the sense of smell, was measuring us, gauging our power for harm, mapping his way to, or away from the bait that had been set for him.

Quick Shot

He had come up like a ghost. He knew quite well we were there, and what we were. Silence followed for perhaps a couple of minutes, and then, from the other side of the boma, came the same deep, long-drawn sniffs. Caink was being measured. After they ceased, the faintly vibrant night closed on us again.

Nothing more happened for perhaps 20 minutes. Then, suddenly, on the top of the ridge appeared a lion, close to the bait, materializing before our eyes, as if he had oozed out of the ground.

He stood perfectly still, head up, as if questing all his surroundings, before touching the proffered feast. He was broadside to us, and both our barrels levelled on the vital spot behind the massive shoulder.

A slight nudge from Caink's leg, and we fired together. Simba, with a savage roar that shook the ridge, and our boma with it, reared straight up on his hind legs. Another roar was cut short by a second burst from our rifles, and the beast shot over the edge of the ridge, out of our sight.

We heard the flailing of heavy paws on the hard veldt. A few long drawn sighs followed, and then silence. We had got one of the marauders.

But where was his companion? We were not left long in doubt. From somewhere near came a thunderous roar.

The booming voice shook the night again and again. Sometimes it seemed close, again at quite a distance, as if the beast were plunging blindly to and fro. The savage roaring was menacing enough, but a greater menace lay in the silences between. A roar told us where the lion was, roughly; but the silences might have meant a stealthy, lethal approach to our thin ring of bush.

Majestic In Death

The last, long silences were broken, as the first gray glimmer of light touched the sky, when jabbering natives arrived and began to pull away enough of the thorny wall to let us out. We crossed the ridge and looked down on our regal victim. He was lying on his side, majestic even in death.

While we stood there a couple of natives rushed up with news that the second lion had not gone to the hills, but was down in a deep donga that wound away from their base. They had seen him only minutes before.

With some doubts, we followed them to the edge of the donga. Without orders, they began their own kind of bombardment of the thickets bearding the sides, and spacing the wide, rocky bottom. After about 10 minutes a lion shot out of one of the thickets. He swung his head in our direction; his tail lashed from side to side—sure sign that he was out for battle. Then, with the deep growls that can come only from a lion's throat, he sprang up the steep side of the donga.

Grand Beast

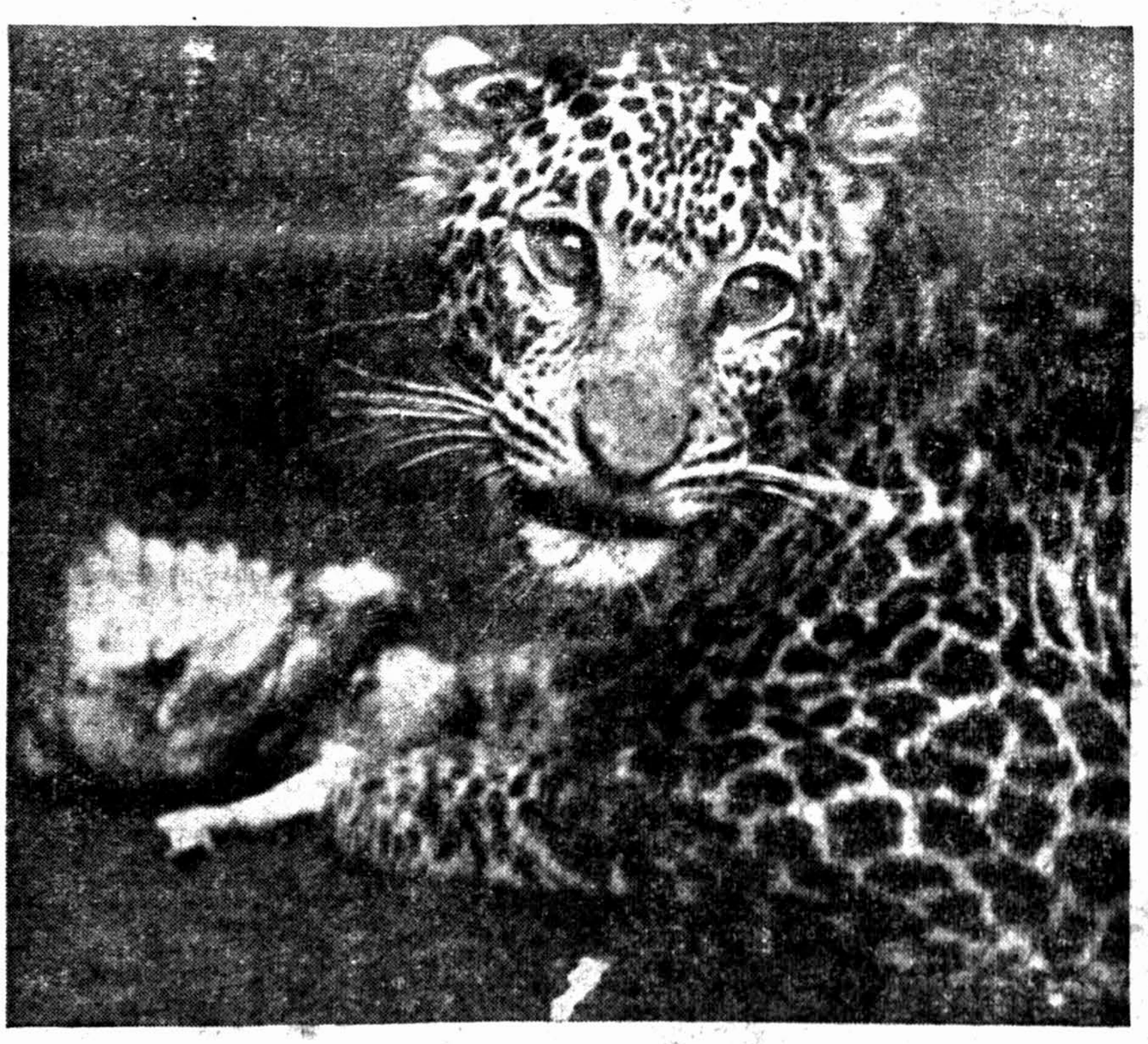
When he was half up, a bullet from my rifle caught him somewhere. (Accurate shooting at such an acute angle is very difficult). He swerved aside for a few feet, recovered and came on. Near the top he was caught by a bullet from Caink's almost unerring rifle. It sent the clambering beast down, rolling over and over, back to the bottom of the donga.

Squirming in a fury that was terrible enough to look at, even from our safe height, he turned his massive head upwards, his yellow eyes gleaming. His forepaws began flailing the ground, digging up and flinging back big lumps of hard sod, and pulling the stretched body back toward the slope of the donga. The roars with which he shook the donga made us quiver. But brave simba was done. Caink's bullet had severed his spine.

Still the grand beast came on. His clutching forepaws drew him up to an arm-thick branch tossed down by the beaters, and lying across his path. His jaws cut it in two, as if it had been a matchstick. A measure of his fearful strength, and his equally fearful rage.

Caink, muttering something that had an unpleasant sound, sent down a head shot. His job was done.—N.N.P.

TAKING A LOOK ROUND



Still a stranger but quietly getting her bearings is Joanna, a young leopard from Nigeria, which has acquired a new home in the Cat House at the London Zoo

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